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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 420. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forzi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Soggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
Monday, September 10—"Il Trovatore." Tuesday—"Macbeth." Wednesday—"Norma." Thursday—"Rigoletto." Friday—"Marta." Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; UpperGallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. FOR A SHORT SEASON.
Commencing MONDAY, September 10, '60.
The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND Miss JULIA GOULD, FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The only Company of American Serenaders now in England, and the only Company in existence that performs BURLESQUE OPERA, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, In all its varied forms. VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, and TERPSICHOREAN, Ending each Evening with one of BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERAS.
For particulars see future Advertisements, Posters, and Programmes.
Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

FOOT RACES—THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.
All England Eleven against Twenty-two of Ireland, will be concluded on THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, on the LEINSTER CRICKET GROUND. By the kind permission of Colonel JERVOIS and Colonel MYLIUS, the Bands of the 76th Regiment and Royal Hibernian School will attend. The following Foot Races will commence at Four o'clock, viz:—250, 150, 500 yards, and two miles Flat Races. 150 and 500 yards Hurdle Races. Running High Jump, &c.
To conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE.
Admission, 1s.; Children half price.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES. ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.
GENTLEMEN,
The undersigned request the favour of your Vote and Support at the Annual Election, to take place on THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, at 71, Rathmines-road:—
ALDERMAN JAMES LAMBERT, J.P.
ALEXANDER PARKER, J.P.
JOHN SIBTHORPE.
FREDERICK STOKES, J.P.
JOHN SCALLY, T.C.
THOMAS HEITON.
The Vote must be given in person, and it will add to its value by being given early.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING—KINGSTOWN.
This WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, being the anniversary for the first remarkable religious awakening on board the Cambria, has been set apart for special services of thanksgiving, to be held in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, at Twelve Noon, and Half-past Seven in the Evening.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' TRADE PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
A Quarterly Meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at 67, WILLIAM-STREET, at One o'clock, on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), SEPTEMBER 5th, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the deputation to London, and the transaction of other business.
(Signed by order)
BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. George W Lloyd, Esq. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property o' different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold, £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent Public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances, owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.
G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.
A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
JOHN RAINSFORD Esq., 12, Upper Baggot-street.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 68s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90 Regent-street, London.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
Daily experience proves the necessity of immediate provision for the fever and contagious diseases seeking admission to this Hospital. Plans and specifications for a Detached Building capable of containing twenty Beds are now before the committee. It will require over £500 to make this essential and important addition. This institution, the blessings of which are already so widely felt and acknowledged, must thus, of course, be proportionately increased.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by any member of the committee; by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; or at the Hospital, by John Reid, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.
"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith, ..	£5	0	0	Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq., ..	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq ..	5	0	0	Mrs. B——,	1	0	0
A Protestant ..	5	0	0	A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq., ...	5	0	0	James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Singleton, ..	0	5	0	Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long, ..	1	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0	Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0	Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0	An Opponent of Mixed Marriages, ..	1	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0	Lady Crofton, ..	0	10	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0	A Friend, ..	0	10	0
C. C., ...	5	0	0	A few Friends at the Meeting ..	0	10	0
A Gentleman, ..	2	0	0	Stamps (Belfast), ..	0	10	0
General Hall, ..	2	0	0	G F H, per Rev A M Pollock, ..	0	10	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0	Mrs H K Courtney,	0	5	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0	Captain A P Graves,	0	5	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0	Postage Stamps (Cork),	0	2	6
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0	Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0	AK	0	2	6
K——, ..	2	0	0	a friend,	0	1	0
A. B., ..	2	0	0	A H,	0	2	6
H. C., ..	2	0	0	J. R. Cooke, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	2	0	0	John Murphy, Esq.,	10	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	5	0	—— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt,	0	10	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	0	0	William Shaw, per do.,	0	10	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0	William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., ..	0	5	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0	Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball,	0	10	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0	William Sandys, Esq.,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0	W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer,	0	10	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0	Lord Viscount Gough	2	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0	Thomas Tickell, Esq	0	10	0
R. Manders, Esq.	1	0	0	— Humphreys, Esq	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0	Mrs Stuart ..	5	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0	A Gentleman in Staffordshire ..	6	0	0
A Protestant, ..	1	0	0	W O'Brien, Esq ..	0	10	0
Miss Hardy ..	1	0	0	R Cusack, Esq ..	5	0	0
S H Stevenson, Esq	1	0	0	Rev C Hackett ..	1	0	0
Mrs Wright ..	2	0	0	Mrs Walsh, per Rev Thomas Jordan ..	5	0	0
Messrs Joy ..	2	2	0	Miss Rutledge ..	3	0	0
Orphelins, per Rev. W P Walshe ..	1	0	0	Mrs Stuart ..	0	3	6
S H Bolton, Esq	2	0	0	Rev Wm MacCabe ..	5	0	0
J Smyly, Esq	5	0	0				
W K Clay, Esq ..	0	10	0				
The Misses Rosse, per Rev W Stevenson	5	0	0				
S Dobbyn, Esq	1	0	0				
Rev J B Wallace ..	0	10	0				
B Brabazon, Esq ..	1	0	0				
S H Jephson, Esq,	1	0	0				

Education.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon,
obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.
On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B. T.C.D. Principa

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on This WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September, 1860, punctually at half-past ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence by Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, Bray Head, to Wicklow Head, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.
FARES.
Between Dublin and Kingstown, ... 0s. 6d.
Excursion from Dublin and back, ... 2 6
" Kingstown and back, ... 2 0
Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 30, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
PATRON—The Rt. Hon. the EARL of RODEN.
Head Master—Newton Price, B.A., London.
Second Master—E. E. Goode, late of the Government College, Poonah.
Third Master—Herbert Graham, Newcoll, Oxford.
The School will Re-Open on Wednesday, September 12th.
The year is divided into three sessions, viz—From Sept. 12th to Christmas, from Jan. 15th to Easter, and from Easter to the 18th of August.
The Subjects Taught are—Holy Scriptures, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Political Science, Elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic and Book Keeping, Shorthand, Mapping and Drawing.
A Drill Sergeant attends daily.
Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.
The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.
A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.
Attention is invited to the Domestic Department, which is arranged on a liberal scale.
Further particulars may be obtained on application.
August 29th, 1860.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. LE BASTIER begs to inform his pupils and the public, that he has returned to town, and has resumed his instructions in French, at his new residence, No. 18, D'Olier-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOXCROFT-HOUSE, PORTARLINGTON, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY JACOB, Principal.
At the periodical examinations, held at the commencement of the present half-year, the pupils who obtained superior marks in the undermentioned subject, were arranged in the order of their answering as follows. The marks of those whose names are included in parentheses were equal.
LANGUAGES.
Comprising Reading, Writing from Dictation, Grammar, Composition, Conversation, Translation, and a critical examination in selected portions of various authors.
English—Pilsworth, Fishe A, Tudor, Adams, Symons, Owen, Fishe C, Ridgeway W, Sandes W, Fossitt, Biddulph M, Armstrong H, (Tabuteau, Fishe E), Stanley, Elliott T, Christian, Hartford, Revell W, Elliott C, Lane, Roberts C, Hamilton, Jelly, Revell H, Dartnell, Boyd, Hanan, Marsh W, Revell R, Fishe H, Fisher, Ridgeway R, Marsh R.
French—Fishe A, Symmons, Tudor, Elliott C, (Fishe E, Sandes W), (Fishe C, Webb C), Hanan, Ridgeway W, Elliott F, Bolton, Fossitt, Tabuteau (Owen, Dartnell), Ridgeway R, Pilsworth, Webb A, Westby, Adams, Armstrong H, Marsh R, Archer, Landes R, Lane, Roberts C (Fishe H, Hartford), Marsh W, Stanley, Armstrong W, Boyd, Webb H (Christian, Whelan), Fishe, Revell R, German—Owen.
Latin—Fossitt, Sandes R, Fishe C, Revell R, Hamilton, Webb C, Tabuteau, Marsh W, Revell H, Ridgeway W, Hanan, Roberts C, Revell G (Sandes W, Revell W), Fishe A, Stanley (Jelly, Fisher), Fishe H, Tudor, Webb H, Pilsworth, Ridgeway R, Webb A, Marsh R, Adams (Christian, Boyd), Fishe E.
Greek—Adams, Tudor, Fishe A, Tabuteau, Pilsworth, Owen, Clarke, Fishe E, Lane.
Hebrew—Adams.
ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Arithmetic—Lane, Marsh W, Elliott C, Elliott T, Fisher, Armstrong H, Whelan, Fishe A, Revell G, Biddulph M, Revell H, Tudor, Westby, Webb C, (Christian, Fishe C), Fossitt, Webb A, Hanan, Webb H, Ridgeway R, Roberts J.
Algebra and Geometry—Lane, Fishe A, Tudor, Owen, Ridgeway R, Christian, Adams, Armstrong H, Pilsworth.
History and Geography—Elliott C, Armstrong H, Elliott, T, Ridgeway W, Webb C, Owen, Fishe A, Pilsworth, Adams, Jelly, Roberts C, Sandes R, Sandes W, Boyd, Lane, Hartford, (Ridgeway R, Fossitt), Tabuteau, Webb A, (Tudor, Christian), Westby, Webb A, (Tudor, Christian), Westby, Webb H, Symons, Fishe E, Stanley, Fisher, Fishe C, Anderson, (Clarke, Marsh R), Revell H, Marsh W, Revell G, Revell R.
Construction of Maps and Writing—(Pilsworth, Lane), (Owen, Armstrong H), Fishe A, Tudor, Fishe E, Adams, Christian, Fishe C, Revell W, (Roberts C, Marsh W), Revell R, (Clarke, Tabuteau, Ridgeway W), Stanley, Sandes R, (Ridgeway R, Webb C), Boyd, Revell H, Webb H, Sandes W, (Westby, Hamilton, Revell G), Jelly, Dartnell, Fisher, Webb A.
Recitation—Pilsworth (Tudor, Adams), (Fishe A, Owen), Whelan (Lane, Christian, Hanan), Clarke Westby, (Ridgeway W, Hamilton, Sandes R, Biddulph A), (Symons, Dartnell), (Marsh W, Boyd, Sandes W, Archer), (Tabuteau, Fishe E, Fishe C.)
Drawing—(Lane, Revell W), Armstrong H, Revell R, Revell H, Fishe A, Fishe E, (Fishe C, Odium B), Sandes R, Sandes W, Revell G.
For General Answering—First rank prizes were awarded to Fishe A and Tudor, second rank to Pilsworth and Adams, and third rank to Lane and Owen. Extra prizes of the second and third rank respectively, were awarded to Elliott C and Elliott T.
August 31, 1860.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning its utility being recommended by kind, though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket-field, pleasure gardens, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. For prospectuses, address "Alpha," 29 Mount-street, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established 1820.
The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to
BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY.
KING'S COUNTY—PORTARLINGTON.
In the matter of Thomasina Eleanor Swan, Petitioner; Robert Clarke, Respondent.
TO BE LET, pursuant to the directions of ACHESON LYLE, Esq., the Master in this Matter, from the 29th day of September, 1860, for seven years pending this Matter, All That and Those the Dwellinghouse, Premises, and Garden, containing about one rood plantation measure, more or less, situate in the Main-street of Portarlington, in the King's County, late in the possession of the said Respondent.
Said House contains two sittingrooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, and servants' rooms, stable for two horses, coachhouse, with pump and cowhouse.
Proposals for said Premises for said term will be received up to the 20th inst., by
The Receiver, JOHN WHITE, Esq., Cashel; or by his Solicitor, ALFRED MACDERMOTT, 50, Lower Sackville-street,
From whom any further required information can be obtained.
Mr. Patrick Foy, caretaker, Portarlington, will show the Premises.

Houses and Lands.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.
Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.
Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands, at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.
BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY KERRY.—TO BE SOLD, the Tenant's Interest in, or would be Let for a term of years, a Desirable Residence with Ten Irish Acres of good Land, situate one mile from Killarney.—Apply to GONORS GRAHAM, Esq., Courtayne Hall, Killarney.

TO GROCERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position for business unexceptionable, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The Proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES. SALE TO-MORROW OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Damask Moreen Window Curtains, with Draperies and Blinds, A Handsome Mantelpiece Glass, A Beautiful French Clock and Shade, Chimney Lights, Numerous Articles of Ornament, Framed Engravings and Drawings, Carpets and Rugs, Fenders and Fire-irons, Two Ormolu Chandeliers, with Ruby Vases, A Dinner Service of Richly-coloured Ironstone China, Dessert and Evening Sets, a quantity of Cut Glass and Cutlery, Prime Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Sheets, Towels, and Doileys, A Bath Chair, and numerous other effects.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT No. 2, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES, On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 6th SEPT., THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
All of which is in excellent preservation, and consists chiefly of 15 hair-seat parlour chairs and two arm ditto in haircloth; pedestal and console sideboards and sarcophagus; a set of dining tables on two frames, with case for spare leaves; twelve mahogany-framed drawingroom chairs; two reclining couches and two lounging chairs, in ponceau damask moreen, en suite with window curtains; an open pier cabinet; loo, sofa, and trio tables; elliptic-roofed, and French bedsteads, with curtains and palliasses; feather beds, hair mattresses and appropriate bedding; a mahogany secretary; toilet tables, wash stands, towel rails, bidets, and commodes; mahogany and painted wardrobes and presses; chimney, cheval, and toilet glasses; chamber chairs, tables, carpets, and window curtains; stair carpets and brass rods; a wire flower-stand and plants; mahogany hall chairs and tables; an excellent eight-day clock (by Smith); hall lantern and umbrella stand; oil-cloth, foot mats, and door rugs; a quantity of kitchen and pantry delf; japanned, copper, tin, and iron culinary utensils; deal tables, dresser, tin-lined screen and plate drainer; servants' iron and stretcher beds and bedding; a small ladder; tubs, crocks, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
The table linen and sheeting at 1.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:—
About 110 tons of iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown plating, nail rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, cart boxes, plough and sock plates, down pipes, eve runs and hopperheads, &c.; a large quantity of lead piping, draught chain, horse and cow, ditto; register, half-register, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; wheels and pinions, files and rasps; sacks, ropes, tarred do.; sledges and hammers; nuts and screws; fire brick, tiles, roofing, oven and floor do.; shovels and spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal boilers, chimney tops, a quantity of Bangor ton slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks.
A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks in various lengths, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and ten tons of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials.
All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils.
On To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock, sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal.
On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the timber and slates; and
On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
Ballina, August 28 1860.

AUCTION OF WOOD GOODS, AT 70, SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S-QUAY, THOMAS H. CARROLL will offer by AUCTION ON THURSDAY, the 20th SEPT., THE FOLLOWING GOODS, In Lots to suit Purchasers:—
200 Pieces of Red Pine, of superior quality; long lengths, and from 12 to 17 inches square.
115 Pieces of Yellow Pine, 14 to 20 inches square.
5 " Large Oak, 20 to 29 square.
10 " Rock Elm, 14 to 16. "
16 " Ash, 14 to 17 "
2,050 " St. John's Spruce Deals, Planks and Battens.
1,390 Do. Yellow Pine, " "
1,000 " 1st quality, 12. 93. Bright Spruce Quebec Deals.
2,500 " 2nd " 12.93. " "
690 " 2nd " 10.93. " "
200 " 2nd " 8.93. " "
600 " 1st " 12.11.8. Yellow Pine Plank.
400 " 2nd " 12.11.8. " "
500 " 1st " 12.93. " "
500 " 2nd " 12.93. " "
4,000 Pieces of Merchantable Pipe Staves, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inches thick.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker and Measurer.
Dublin, 25th August, 1860.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 272, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, Britskas, Mail Phaetons, | Phaetons, Open and Close Cars, Dog Carts, Pony Carriages, &c. &c., &c.

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Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
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This can be enjoyed, that performed, during your stay in DUBLIN, at nearly one-half the usual Hotel expenses, if you will stop at
THE VISITERS' HOME, 10 and 11, YORK-STREET [Off Stephen's-Green.]
There are separate Sittingrooms, with a Piano; thorough cleanliness, first-class quality, and perfect comfort, are the characteristics of its management.
OBSERVE.—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows.
MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two, and a quarter past Five o'clock.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—THE LAKE VIEW HOTEL—MICHAEL WALSH, Proprietor, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that the Lake View Hotel is fitted up in a superior style of elegance and taste, and conducted on the same unvarying principle of first-rate accommodation and moderate charges which has already gained for this Hotel such an amount of public approval. To those who have not visited the Lake View Hotel, the Proprietor begs to state that it is situated on a picturesque eminence, convenient to the Southern shore of the Lower Lake, and within five minutes' walk of Muckross Abbey and Demesne; the sittingrooms and bedrooms commanding extensive views of the Lakes and Mountains. The Proprietor has added several suites of Bedrooms, &c., to the above Hotel. Ponies and Boats at a moment's notice. Charges moderate. Hotel Cars wait arrivals of trains.

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THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visiters, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

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THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE: Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-rooms; Salt-water Baths, &c.
In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visiters are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel.
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. See "Bradshaw."
Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

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It is a strange fact that the Turkish (or Hot Air) Bath is as yet comparatively little known in Dublin as a Re-invigorating and Health Preserving Agent.
Amongst the ancient Romans, in the most luxurious age of the world, these Baths were constructed on a truly magnificent scale, and were universally used; and in the East and in Russia, where similar Baths have been Great National Institutions for many centuries, they have been resorted to as a delightful and luxurious preservative of health.
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THE RATHMINES ORIENTAL BATHS enjoy the benefit (attainable in a central position of a large city) of an unlimited supply of Pure Air, which is very essential to the renovating and invigorating effects of the Bath.
They are constituted on the most improved principles known, with ample ventilation and pure water. The Heated Air is never derived of a sufficient degree of moisture to produce the pleasing and beneficial effect sought. Those who have already availed themselves of the Bath can testify to the excellent accommodation, and the attention they have received.
It is a great mistake to suppose that these Baths are in the slightest degree debilitating or weakening in their effects; experience prove the very reverse to be the case.
The following is the opinion of an eminent English physician:—
"As regards the Turkish (or hot air) Bath, I think very favourably of it as a means of cure in many chronic diseases, and some acute ones too. There can be no doubt that the occasional use of the Bath (say once a week) has a powerful effect in keeping a person in health: keeps the pores of the skin in a perfectly free condition, and favours the full oxygenation of the blood. In almost all cutaneous affections, in rheumatic and gouty cases (and many others) it has generally proved useful. In all kinds of common or inflammatory colds or influenza, especially if taken early it is most valuable."
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Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the Irish Times will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the Saturday Herald will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, Lower Abbey-street; and 13, Sackville-place.

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The Last Grand Competition of the season, under the management of the Champion Competition Committee—J. J. D. Latouche, Esq., Capt. Bland, 76th Regt.; H. R. Murray, Esq., R. C. Christian, Esq., Capt. Hearn, 76th Regt.; T. R. Brunskill, Esq. Great FIVE MILE FOOT RACE for a Magnificent CHALLENGE BELT and SILVER CUP, the Second and Third to receive Silver Medals, to be run for

On MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860,

Subject to the following conditions, viz. :—The Winner to retain the Cup as his own property, but in the event of any Gentleman challenging him, he must except and run for the Belt in three months from the time of being challenged. The Challenger to be approved of by the Committee, and to stake £10, which money will be laid out for the purchase of a Silver Cup. The Winner to retain the Cup as in the first instance. The Winner of the Belt must hold it one clear year to entitle him to retain it as his own property. Should he decline accepting a Challenge, the Challenger to hold the belt, subject to the above conditions. In any case the Race to be FIVE ENGLISH MILES, and always to be run at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, Dublin, to be conducted by Mr. JOHN LEVETT. Entrance to compete, £1. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Militia, Members of the different Universities, or Gentlemen approved of by the Committee, alone eligible to compete.

J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

Gentlemen intending to compete will please to intimate the same immediately to J. J. D. LATOUCHE, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

Colours to be named at the same time.

Entries close on Saturday, September 8th.

THE following GAMES, which were announced to take place on MONDAY, the 10th, will take place on the above day.

A Two Mile Race, for a Silver Cup;
and 100 Yards Race, for a Silver Cup;
Entrance to each, 5s;
and Silver Medals for the following competitions :—
400 Yards Flat.
300 Yards Hurdle Race.
Vaulting, classification according to height.
Putting 28lb. from the shoulder and by the Ring, classification to be decided by the Judges.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump ; and
200 Yards Scratch Race.
Entrance, 2s each.
The following Prizes will be given for Lads—Entrance Free:—
200 Yards and 1,000 yards Flat Race ; and
440 Yards Hurdle Race, for Lads under 16.
100 Yards and 440 Yards Flat Race, for Lads under 12 ; and a Scratch Race, distance half-a-mile, open to all Lads.
All competition to be classified, the Five Mile Race excepted.

All entries to be made for these Games to
MR. JOHN LEVETT,
COLLEGE HOTEL, COLLEGE-STREET,
Until SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED),
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED),

The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,

THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.

They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.

They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.

We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Sales—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by its Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The recent improving tendency of the English Funds met with a fractional check to-day; the decline being one-eighth throughout. Here, Consols gave way one-quarter, and New Threes one-eighth per cent.

In Joint Stock Banking Shares business was confined to Nationals, which advanced at a bound 25s. per share, the improvement appearing to be steadily maintained; there were offers to sell Hibernians, and the nominal quotations of Royals were £27½ to £27¾.

In Steam, Atlantics gave way three and nine-pence per Share; the paid-up Shares producing the previous value; there was a decline in City of Dublin £100 Shares to the extent of one and one-quarter per cent., and the other denominations of City of Dublin Shares were on sale.

The only transactions in Mining Shares was that in Connorrees which realised last price for immediate and deferred delivery. The previous rate was offering for General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland; and Wicklow Copper Shares were on sale at enhanced rates.

Alliance Gas Shares were also offering at an advance, and Patriotic Assurance improved one quarter in consequence of the announcement of an increase of dividend.

In Railways there was a little more activity than usual recently, prices being in all cases either at or above last rates. Dublin and Wexfords, Midlands and Waterfords, and Limericks, produced the previous prices, the last named security closing rather weakly. Great Southern Stock improved one-half per cent., and closed steadily. Londonderry and Enniskillen (£25 paid) were done at £11. The nominal quotations in Cork and Passage were £10½ to £11, and in South Eastern £6 to £6½.

In Preference Dublin and Wexford £6 per cents. were dealt in without the interest of 6s. per share, the quotation showing a decline of 1s. 6d. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (A) realised last rate, as did also Great Southern 4 per cent. stock. The dividend of 25s. was deducted from Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents., which then passed hands at the rate of 1 per cent. premium.

Londonderry and Enniskillen Preference Shares were in request.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto account, 12th Sept.	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92⅞
BANKS.	
National Bank	63½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	57½
Do. paid in full	6¾
City of Dublin	107½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	19s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6¾
RAILWAYS	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5½
Great Southern and Western	113
Londonderry and Enniskillen	11
Midland Great Western	54½
Do. Half Shares	26½
Waterford and Limerick	24
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable	50½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September.

Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93	92⅞		92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	93	92⅞		92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞		92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 4.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ¼
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54½ ¾; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, 133½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½ ⅝ ¾; London and North Western, 101; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 125½ ⅝ ¾; South Eastern, 87½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, —; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 71⅛ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, —; Grand Trunks, —; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231-3; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened firm at 93⅛ to ¼, and advanced to 93⅜ ½, and are now steady at 93¼ ⅜; and for the October account, 23⅜ ½. Shares rather dull and inactive. Leeds Stock fell to 109½ 110 upon the accident, and other shares rather lower, but without change. Canadian Shares steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

There has been increased buoyancy in the English funds to-day. They opened at a fresh improvement of one-eighth, and the subsequent tendency was favourable. Notwithstanding the preparations for the 4th, the demand for Discount has not been very active, and the rate in the open market has been generally about 3½ per cent. For the choicest paper, business might have been done at one-eighth lower. About £230,000 in refined gold was taken to the Bank to-day. Notwithstanding this large transaction, the demand for the Continent has somewhat revived, and a considerable portion of the £158,000, by the Leaping Water, has been bought for exportation. In the Corn market this morning, there was a reaction of 2s. to 3s. from the advance of last Monday. The Railway market opened buoyantly this morning, and experienced a further general advance, from which a partial reaction took place before the close. Most of the leading stocks, however, left off at an average of one-half per cent. higher than on Saturday.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The tendency of prices in the Stock Exchange to-day was again upwards. The improvement in the weather is maintained, and it is evident from a comparison of the accounts from the provinces, that the state of the crops is surprisingly good, considering the character of the season. The funds rose one-fourth per cent in the morning. A partial relapse occurred in the afternoon, but the knowledge that a further large amount of gold had been sent into the Bank of England, coupled with a fall in the corn market caused Consols to close one-eighth per cent. higher than on Saturday. British Railway Stocks were likewise sensibly better, with a good amount of business. The fine weather and the influx of gold to the Bank are causing the discount market to become easier. Good bills were more readily taken to-day at a reduction from the Bank rate.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 4.

Amberg and Nottingham, 6⅝ 16-16ths; Caledonians, 94¼; Chester and Holyhead, 42½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Great Northern, 114¾ 115¼; Great Northern A, 116 117; Great Western, 31¼; Great Western of Canada, 135-16 7-16; Grand Trunks of Canada, 31¼ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 111 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110¼; London and North Western, 100¼ ¾; Leeds Northern, 53½ 54; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43¾ 44¼; Midland Stock, 125½ ¾; South Eastern, 81½ ¾; York and Newcastle, 98½; York and North Midland, 82½ ⅞; Consols, after being very firm, and after reaching 93⅛ for money, declined, and closed 93 5-16 7-16, and for the October account are 93½ ⅝. Shares opened heavy, and prices generally declined, during the afternoon rallied a little, closing firm at the quotations. Dovers dull. Canadian loan declined and closed inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY.—Business at Stock Exchange is quiet, but considerable steadiness is shown. Funds, after advancing ⅛ per cent., experienced a relapse. British Railway Stocks in two or three instances are rather lower. A fall of fully ½ per cent. has taken place in Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock, in consequence of its being stated by telegraph that a serious accident has occurred on the line.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 4TH SEPT.—3-20 p.m.—Bourse remains inanimate. Rentes close at 68.5, or the same as yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKES.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The favourable change in the weather has checked the advance of the grain markets, but has not as yet caused any material improvement in trade. The reports from the North of Ireland represent business generally not to be in so satisfactory a state as could be wished; and it appears that this is in a great degree owing to the home demand for linens having somewhat fallen off, from the unsatisfactory harvest prospects. At Manchester, the market at large continued inanimate during the week, with the exception of a shade more doing in cloths and yarns; and at Glasgow trade has been also much depressed. While on this subject we may mention that Mr. Wilson's new Protection Tariff for India is exciting a great amount of dissatisfaction among manufacturers in the United Kingdom, calculated, as it is, to shut out certain classes of goods (yarns especially), from the latter country, and to encourage, to our prejudice, the further erection of mills in India. With respect to the Money market, owing to specie continuing to find it, way to the Bank of England, and the arrivals being large, a tendency to increased ease is observable; and on the London Stock Exchange the abundance is so great that the terms for short loans range from 1½ to 2 per cent. The rates of accommodation in discount circles are a shade under last quotations, choice paper being now negociable at 3¾ per cent., but the demand is not active now, nor has it been so during the past week. Respecting silver, the official statement of the movements of the precious metals for the week ended on Wednesday last gives the imports of silver at 116,182, and the exports at 12,085, being a large balance in favour of imports, and the quotation at the close was firm at 61¾d, with a fair business for the outgoing China and Calcutta mail. According to the latest accounts from New York, the Money market there is steady, good paper going without difficulty at 6 to 7 per cent.; but it is stated that the Banks are less desirous of increasing their discounts. The United States steamer Arago arrived at Southampton on Friday, bringing 700,000 dollars in treasure for France, and the Adriatic, from New York, brings a larger amount. From advices brought by the former vessel, it appears that more silver, lead, and gold-bearing quartz had been discovered at San Francisco, and that the Coso mines are reported as very rich.

Wool—The supply of English on offer at London has increased, and several large parcels have been bought for Belgium. The public sales in London for low wools are still going on. The demand at Liverpool has been interfered with by the wet weather, but quotations are unaltered.

Cotton—The long continuance of wet weather has had an unfavourable influence upon the market, which has been quiet throughout the week, and prices of American, more especially of the lower qualities, have been rather in the buyer's favour. In Brazil there was no material change, and the demand for this kind was moderate. Egyptian is quiet, but tolerably steady, at previous rates. The late arrivals of Surat have been very freely offered, and except for sawginned cotton, which has been largely purchased by exporters, but quotations have been barely supported.

Flax—Old is beginning to become very scarce, and the new crop is quickly bought up at full prices. Hand scutched, 6s to 8s 3d; milled, 7s 6d to 13s. At Riga, prices have advanced.

Hemp—Sells steadily in London.

Jute—The supply at Liverpool is small, and prices are in consequence rather in favour of sellers, being from £15 15s to £17 per ton. Rates in London steady.

Coir Yarn brings from £22 to £25 per ton in Liverpool.

Leather and Hides—Trade has not yet recovered the shock by the failures, and operations are still much confined. Prices continue almost unchanged. Liverpool, for some descriptions of hides, is about ½ under London rates.

Produce—Our sugar market has somewhat improved, and prices are steady. In refined, also, there has been more doing. The tea trade is, however, still dull. In Liverpool, holders having, during the past week, supplied the sugar market rather freely, buyers were enabled to obtain some advantage, more especially in Bengal dates, which declined from 6d to 1s. The demand for coffee and cocoa in the latter place has been rather quiet; but rice was in active request, and the business transacted has been extensive, with a further improvement of 6d per cwt. The transactions on the spot include 1,300 bags fine Bengal, at 16s to 16s 6d; and 50 tierces Corolina at 24s. 9d. per cwt.

In the London market business, generally, was dull during the early part of the past week, but with the subsequent change in the weather, the demand for some of the primary articles improved. Extensive transactions took place in rice, at a further advance of 3d per cwt., but the market became heavy and the advance was lost. For some small parcels of saltpetre 6d decline was accepted. In sugar a good average business was concluded, and, the stock of refined goods having been worked down a firmer tone pervades the market throughout. Liberal supplies of coffee have been brought forward, but the demand has been sufficient to effect a fair clearance at full prices to a slight advance. Native Ceylons have realised 1s advance. The tea trade remains exceedingly quiet, business being almost wholly confined to the parcels occasionally forced off in public sale, and for these irregular prices were accepted. The common qualities of cocoa are the turn cheaper. The principal feature in spices is a decline of 7s to 10s for Cochin ginger; for Bengal, however, 2s advance has been obtained. Oilseeds have again advanced in value, and, as a consequence, former rates have been more freely paid for seed oils. The common kinds of olive oil have advanced 20s per tun. Sperm is also dearer. Tallow maintains an upward tendency, and is again 9d to 1s dearer; spot, 51s 9d to 52s.

Provisions—Prices in London, for Irish bacon and butter, have declined; buyers are looking for still lower rates.

Eggs—Export price, 6s 4d.

Potatoes—2s to 3s 6d per cwt.

Coals—17s 6d to 19s per ton, *ex ship*; few vessels in river.

Cattle—The supply of stock at London on yesterday was large, consisting of 7,801 beasts, 40,100 sheep and lambs, 540 calves, and 280 pigs. Under the influence of this large supply all descriptions, excepting pigs, were very dull, and from ½d to ⅓d per lb lower. In Liverpool, on same day, the number of cattle offered for sale was much larger than on the previous Monday, but there was a decrease in the number of sheep. The demand for beasts was accordingly slow, but inferior only were reduced in value, and that considerably; prime sold at last week's prices, and sheep were dearer. The number of cattle and sheep at market amounted to 2,186 of the former, and 10,292 of the latter.

Grain, &c.—In consequence of the favourable change in the weather, and from liberal supplies, prices in London were on the decline towards the close of last week, and at Mark-lane, on yesterday, there was a considerable reduction from the quotations of the Monday previous. The Liverpool market also, which has been for some time past on the advance, has turned, and prices are now tending downward; wheat being to-day to be had at 3d per cental, or nearly 9d per barrel lower, and flour and Indian corn having also declined in value, the former about 1s per sack, and the latter 6d per quarter. At our Corn Exchange, to-day, the market was not very materially affected by the fall in London prices, and there was no quotable alteration in foreign wheat, the stocks in Dublin not being large. Old oats were steady in value, and Indian corn Ibraila went up to 55s 6d. The stocks here of the latter grain are also small, and importers are keeping a close look out for reports of the potato crop, and we regret to say that those continuing to be received are such as to increase the apprehensions which already exist, and to give cause for alarm; the Kemps have been much injured in many places, and the Downs are now showing symptoms of disease. The supply of new grain has been on the increase, but the samples shown at market have been generally rather soft and in bad condition. Trade on the whole closed rather dull, with buyers on the look out for lower rates from the reductions across the channel, but our quotations are nominally the same as those of Friday. From the latter day to yesterday, both days included, the importations of foreign grain amounted to 1,850 quarters of wheat, 30 quarters of barley, and 4,320 of Indian corn.

Advices from France report a large business at Bordeaux in flour for England, and prices have advanced both there and in Bayonne. At Santander, also, further large sales of flour are reported, for delivery up to the end of the year, at 46s 3d per sack, free on board, and several cargoes of wheat have been also disposed of at 59s 6d per 480 lbs. f.o.b.

At New York large transactions were reported, chiefly for export to Europe, and the receipts continue on an extensive scale. There has been an active demand for flour, at tightning rates. The inquiry for wheat has been also animated, as also for Indian corn, but business is restricted to some extent by the scarcity of ship-room, rising and freight rates.

The exports from New York, from the 1st to the 14th August, amounted to 72,040 quarters of wheat, 6,375 of Indian corn and 77,426 barrels of flour. The importations into the United Kingdom are now greater from America than from any other part of the world, but the expectation of large supplies from the south of Europe, and from other grain exporting districts, are likely also to be realised, especially if prices do not fall considerably; present rates for breadstuffs being very tempting to holders abroad.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

The weather is still cloudy, but we have not had much rain since Friday evening. We have a slow market, but do not make any alteration in prices of old grain. New of every description was difficult of sale, oats being 6d to 1s per barrel cheaper; say 14s to 15s for tawny oats, and 15s to 16s for white; rapeseed, 30s to 32s. One sample of new wheat appeared, which brought 30s per barrel—quality and condition inferior.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	36s 0d to 38s 0d	Oatmeal	16s 0d to 18s 6d
Red ditto	36s 0d to 36s 6d	Bakers' flour	18s 0d to 21s 0d
Barley	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn,	
Oats, old	16s 0d to 18s 6d	per 480 lbs	34s 0d to 35s 6d

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Sugar—Fair demand, and sales going at full prices to 6d advance. Coffee steady; native Ceylon sold at 62s 6d. Tea—Sales of 2,600 packages; prices well supported; a large portion, without reserve realised, full value. Rice—By auction, 5,500 bags Bengal taken at 14s to 15s, being above value. Market quiet. Saltpetre—2,500 bags Bengal, 12 to 8 per cent., taken in at 40s to 41s 6d; 400 bags Madras, 51 to 26 per cent., taken in at 38s to 40s. Tallow quiet; 52s and 51s 9d spot; 52s, sellers last three months; 52s 6d offered for July to March.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.—A much thinner attendance of millers at this morning's market than for some time past. Wheat in moderate request at 3d per cental decline on Friday's rates. Flour—Slow sale at fully 1s per barrel and sack under Friday's prices. Oats and oatmeal unaltered. Indian corn rather neglected, and must be quoted 6d per quarter lower.—Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPTEMBER 4.—Sugar quiet, but firm; 300 bags grainy Bengal only sold at 46s. per cwt. Rice—No transactions to report. The fine day makes it dull and easy. Coffee—A few native Ceylon sold at 69s.; 803 bags Singapore, 52s. to 63s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Sales, about 7,000 bales. Imports, 2,516. Previously, 622.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Market dull. Wheat 2s to 3s lower. Little doing. Fair quantity of new offering, of fair quality, at moderate prices.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, SEPT. 4.—A decidedly better feeling in market to-day. Producers show greater firmness than for some time past, and buyers cannot do so well to-day as they might have done on Friday last.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Few buyers of wheat, and business quite at a stand-still, owing to yesterday's decline at Mark-lane. Holders generally firm in upholding last week's prices, but millers will only buy at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per quarter on prices of this day week. Flour—Very little doing, and prices irregular. Barley quiet. Oats rather dull, and turn lower. Beans and peas without change. Weather dry and warm, but cloudy.

HULL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Weather splendid. Only a very thin attendance at market, most of the farmers being engaged with harvest operations. Wheat sells slowly, at a decline of fully 2s. per qr., from last week's rates. Foreign 2s. to 3s. lower; other articles without change.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, SEPT. 4.—No. 1, 50s 3d to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s to 51s 3d. No. 3, 49s 9d to 50s. Market quiet. Shipped this week, 13,700; corresponding week last year, 13,300.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 92s; fourths, 84s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 1,500 in Market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 4.—Red wheat, 26s 6d; barley not quoted; oats, 13s to 16s.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.
(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The weather of the past week having much improved, the crops everywhere exhibit its beneficial influence. The process of ripening has advanced at a rate beyond late calculations; but it will take another week before harvest operations will generally commence. Let us now hope that there will be a long cessation from rain, and that the farmer will finally reap the fruit of his toil, and the nation be saved from its imminent danger. The change in the weather in France, as well as the temporary abolition of the sliding-scale, has brought about a lower range of prices there. Northern Europe, however, has generally been rising; rates of high-mixed wheat at Dantzic having once reached over seventy shillings per quarter free on board, though more moderate prices have since been quoted. English and French advices were also affecting the markets of Southern Europe, where the crops were gathered, and prices at Odessa have risen 1s to 2s per quarter. But the last advices from New York show sluggish markets for flour, and a dulness and irregularity in wheat prices; all accounts confirming the previously favourable reports as to abundance. There can, still, be no doubt that the English advices of the 27th ult. will produce some excitement both in Canada and the United States. We are happy to hear more favourable reports of the crop of potatoes both in Scotland and Ireland; but the failure in England is very decided. The lateness, too, of the harvest here, and its simultaneous ripening, when the days have shortened and the ground is wet, circumstances are much against the condition of the grain. There can, so, be no doubt but that all the good old foreign wheat that can be produced will be wanted for mixing liberally. The country markets show great differences and unsteadiness; yet all have risen more or less, and the settlement of prices must be determined by the weather. The arrivals off the coast since Aug. 23 were 46 cargoes; of which 24 cargoes were wheat, 11 maize, and 5 barley. The business reported was, including cargoes on passage, 18 cargoes of wheat, viz., two Marianopoli at 54s and 59s, one Berdianski at 58s, seven Taganrog Ghirka at 56s 6d to 58s, four Polish Odessa at 55s to 58s, three Galatz at 54s 3d to 55s, and one Ibraila at 49s 6d, also 5,000 qrs in Taganrog Ghirka for August or October, at 58s; 14 cargoes maize at 31s 6d to 36s; five cargoes of barley at 26s 6d to 31s, with one heated at 25s; and four cargoes of Egyptian beans at 33s 6d to 35s. The sales noted last week were 80,588 qrs wheat at 60s, against 81,616 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 62s on 1,160 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain in wheat and flour for the week ending Aug. 22 were equal to 160,500 qrs wheat, including 8,276 qrs Colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 3.—There were large foreign arrivals last week, more especially of wheat, oats, and flour. The exports were 270 quarters oats and 17 cwts. flour. Of English wheat there were 4,188 quarters, of foreign 33,510 quarters, one-third being from New York. There was a small supply from Kent and Essex this morning, including some new wheat of various quality, mostly in poor condition; but a fine parcel of Talavera brought 70s. The improved weather brought a state of inaction. Sales of English could only be made at about 3s per quarter less money; but some preferred holding. Buyers and sellers of foreign not agreeing, scarcely anything was done; but to sell, 2s to 3s less must have been taken. Of country flour there were 10,008 sacks, of foreign 3,436 sacks 32,890 barrels. There was great quietness in flour, the top town price being little more than nominal. Norfolks were still held at 45s per sack. For American and French there was no inquiry. The receipts of British barley were 127 quarters, of foreign 5,889 qrs. Business in all kinds was steady, and prices unchanged. The Malt trade was calm at unaltered rates. The supply of oats was 51,854 qrs., consisting of 744 quarters of English, and 51,110 quarters of foreign. Inferior and badly-conditioned cargoes were 6d per quarter cheaper, but for full-bodied and sweet corn the former rates were maintained. Of native beans there were 523 qrs, of foreign 3,456 qrs, chiefly Egyptian. There was a fair sale for English qualities, but foreign were calm. Of English peas there were only 35 qrs of foreign 1,110 qrs from the Baltic; very little was doing in any sort; but the prices, both of boilers as well as duns and maples, were maintained. The supply of Linseed was 3,300 qrs; the export, 2,440 qrs. Notwithstanding the small arrival, there was no change in the market. On the seed market there was little doing. The new mustardseed, though damp, was held very high. New rapeseed was dull, from its poor condition. Red cloverseeds firm. Canary quiet, as well a most seeds, since the improved weather.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 57s to 65s per qr. fine, 68s; red, 57s to 64s, fine, to 67s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 55s to 63s; fine, 66s. Barley, malting, 34s to 39s per qr., chevalier, new, — to — do.; grinding, 30s to 32s do.; distilling, 34s to 36s do: Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 52s to 60s per qr.; fine, 64s to 74s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 52s to 61s do.; fine, 64s to 74s do; brown, 52s to 54s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, — to — per qr.; fine, 32s to 33s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 27s per qr.; potato, 29s to 31s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 30s do.; potato, 29s to 31s do; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 28s to 29s do; ditto black, 22s to 27s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 39s to 44s per qr.; ticks 39s to 44s do; Harrow, 42s to 47s do.; pigeon, 47s to 52s do. Peas, new, white, boilers 40s to 45s per qr.; maple, 43s to 44s do.; grey 39s to 41s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.; town households, 54s to 60s per qr.; country, 45s to 46s do.; households, 48s to 50s do. Norfork and Suffolk, ex ship, 44s to 45s do.—" Mark-lane Express."

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 3.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 13,707 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 12,659; in 1858, 10,673; in 1857, 11,404; in 1856, 7,805; in 1855, 7,873; and in 1854, 10,105 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	2046	10176	398	558	609
1859	1824	9699	280	473	380
1858	2134	6742	238	757	802
1857	1973	8111	147	663	510
1856	1487	5205	21	870	422
1855	1636	4878	122	434	771
1854	1626	7165	169	487	668

There was a large show of each kind of foreign stock in to-day's market. The trade was heavy, at 2d to 4d per 8lbs. beneath last Monday's currency. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up were very large, and of greatly improved quality. All breeds met a very dull sale, at a fall in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs., the general top figure for beef being 4s 10d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not effected. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 3,000 short-horns; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds from Scotland, 2 Scots; and from Ireland, 504 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were somewhat heavily supplied, and the demand for them was very inactive, at a fall in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The quality of most kinds exhibited a decided improvement. The best Downs sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. There was a dull sale for lambs, at 4d per 8lbs less money. About 500 reached us from Ireland. Calves changed hands slowly, at Thursday's decline in value. The pork trade was heavy, at about last week's quotations. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 21s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 29s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 3.—The supply of English wool on offer has rather increased. Deep grown qualities are in somewhat improved request, at very full prices, and several large parcels have been disposed of, for shipment to Belgium. Short wools are comparatively heavy. In the quotations, however, no change has taken place. The heaviness with which the Colonial sales have closed has disappointed many of the holders. Fleeces—Southdown hogs, per sack of 240lbs., £19 10s to £20; half-bred hogs, £19 10s to £20; Kent, £19 to £20; Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; Leicester do, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; choice, £17 to £18; super, £15 to £16; combing—wethe rmatching £20 10s to £21; picklock, £18; common, £16 to £16 10s; hog matching, £23 10s to £24; picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s super do, £16 to £16 10s.

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1.—SCOTCH.—The unsettled state of the weather has partially put a stop to our demand; but, in the absence of any business, quotations are unaltered. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—The public sales in London have closed for fine colonial, and, considering the quantity, have finished better than might have been anticipated. The low wools are being sold yesterday and to-day, but the quantities being small, will scarcely last the market. There is still a fair demand here for wools with a fair length of staple and quality, at about late rates. Imports for the week, 3,073 bales; previously this year, 139,381 bales.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET (MONDAY SEPT. 3.)—During the past week a somewhat improved feeling has been manifested in the wool market; there have been several inquires, and more wool has been sold. The spinners have worked themselves out of stock, and are compelled to buy something. Down wools have been readily sold at full prices, and in bright sorts (which have been perfectly inanimate) there has been a little improvement. The fall of rain last night and the fall in the barometer this morning have somewhat damped the hopeful spirit, and things are more languid to-day than they have been during the week. In noils and shorts the trade is scarcely buoyant, but no change in value has yet occurred.—*Bradford Observer.*

LEEDS (ENGLISH AND FOREIGN) WOOL MARKETS, AUGUST 31.—The uncertainty which hangs over the prospects of the harvest still operates against the sale of English wool, though prices are not materially altered. Colonial wool is in moderate demand, and prices are steady. There is a fair demand, and prices are unaltered.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,381 firkins butter, and 1,714 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 16,536 casks butter and 2,540 bales bacon. The Irish butter market continues in a very depressed state, and some descriptions were offered at a reduction of 2s to 3s per cwt, without causing any increased demand, the dealers purchasing very cautiously, prices being still much higher than equal quality of foreign. The deliveries from the wharves increased, by some of the butters in the fire at West Kent Wharf being sold. Best Dutch declined 2s per cwt. The bacon market further declined about 2s per cwt, at which there was rather a better sale, but only for immediate consumption, all parties looking for lower prices as supplies increase; we quote from 70s to 78s landed according to quality, weights, &c.

Another Report—Business in the past week was dull. The transactions in Irish butter were few and unimportant, and prices for the most part nominal. Of foreign the arrivals were plentiful, and as we have for some time past reported, supplied nearly all wants on cheaper terms than Irish. Bacon was in slow and limited request, at a decline of about 2s per cwt. Hams and lard stationary in demand and value.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates :—

Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 5.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 6.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 6.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 7.
America (Boston), and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p.m., Sept. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles.	Six p.m., Sept. 9.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 11.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 12.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 61, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

" Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have succeeded in securing from an eminent West End Manufacturer a consignment of a splendid and beautiful assortment of the Novelties for the Season, in Trouserings, consisting of the RICHMOND STRIPE ANGOLAS, the BRIGHTON CHECK, and the BOMATER ELASTIC STRIPE, such as are now worn by the *elite* of London and Paris.
These fabrics, from their novelty of design, peculiar softness, elasticity and colour, form the most splendid collection of goods in the United Kingdom.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street. Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The purposes of utility arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through high grass and other high crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in the town, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

ON Sunday last Garibaldi was within six days' march of Naples. On Saturday or Sunday next the last of the Bourbons will probably be on his way to Marseilles. Of all the Bourbon generals one only, Bicio, exhibits either fidelity or courage. He has under him about 10,000 mercenaries, collected from different States, who must fight. The Neapolitans are gradually melting away. The Royal Navy is incapable or disloyal. Austria can send no aid. If the King risk a battle, it will be the last effort of despair.

Sardinia no longer covertly assists Garibaldi. All through the recent phases of the Italian revolution her co-operation was only diplomatically disguised. But the great Emperor seems to be sincere in his declaration that he desires the Italian question to be settled, "no matter how." The Muratists, once so warmly encouraged, are eagerly repudiated, and the aspirant for a throne may still gamble at the faro tables of Belgium or Geneva, untroubled by the anticipated cares of government.

The battle which is to decide the liberty of Italy seems likely to take place, not in Calabria, or in the suburbs of Naples, but in the States of the Church. The strategy of Sardinia is twofold. She has seized every available transport for the conveyance of fifteen thousand men to Naples, where already two Piedmontese regiments are on board Sardinian ships of war. It is noted that Gaeta is strongly defended on the land side, but easily assailable from the sea. The "light infantry" of Piedmont was probably designed to execute a *coup* on Gaeta should a favourable opportunity occur. The fifteen thousand now on their way will occupy Naples "in the cause of law and order." It is asserted that Mazzini is once more at work—at all events he serves, as he has often served, as an excuse for intervention.

But La Marmora, of Crimean celebrity, has chosen his battle ground *within* the Papal territory. His head-quarters are already at Forli, one day's march from La Catholica, said to be the strongest strategical position in Italy. To this point the best troops of Sardinia have been gradually directed. The excuse for an entrance into the Papal dominions is already found. The Pope allowed Austria to pass through his territories to force the Duke of Modena upon his unwilling subjects, eleven years ago. He admitted the troops of the King of Naples, when Pio Nono and Ferdinand the adorable pretended to be the allies of Charles Albert. As the Pope is infallible, he cannot reverse his policy, and he cannot refuse assent to the Sardinian Envoy, who requests permission to march through his territories, to prevent anarchy in Naples. The sound of Sardinian bugles across the Papal frontier will rouse the whole population, and the temporal dynasty of the Pope falls with that of the King of Naples.

There may be a struggle, but it must be short and decisive. It will be the last galvanic spasm of an expiring terrorism. At Macerata, so well known to many sufferers of the Irish Brigade, Lamoriciere has placed some 5,000 men, of all countries but Italy. He boasts that, on the day of battle, he will bring 50,000 men into the field, but where are they to come from? With the 3,000 foreigners, sent by the ex-Duke of Modena, the entire Papal force amounts but to 21,000 men. La Marmora, not to take account of the population, will make short work of these.

On one point only is there misgiving. The Emperor of France is increasing the garrison of Rome by 3,500, and, very strangely, the Government scribes revive the idea of a confederation, when there are none to confederate. The friends of the Papacy hope that France will assist Lamoriciere to defend the States of the Church. But they forget that it is not against Garibaldi that the French would have to combat, but against Victor Emmanuel, father of Princess Clothilde. The Turin journals are more correct in their views. France will defend the city of Rome, the Vatican, and the port of Civita Vecchia. M. de Persigny's second speech confirms this, and at last the Pope will be reduced to the limits marked out for him in the Imperial pamphlet—the Vatican and a garden.

The fall of the Papacy must yield in its effects only to the Reformation. The momentous results to the liberty and progress of mankind cannot, as yet, be conceived. When the Emperor of the French planted his foot on the pier of Genoa, he shook the Papacy to its centre. We have been too much engaged in watching the gradual collapse and crumbling away of the most deadly of despotisms to picture forth the consequences of its fall. No heretic hands have aided in pulling down this gloomy Power. Her own children have destroyed her, and the eldest son of the Church has betrayed her.

THE Tenth Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland is necessarily imperfect. The Romish Church in the Britith Islands is at schism in practice with the Church of Rome. In every Roman Catholic country, even at Rome itself, there is a compulsory and Governmental registration of births, deaths, and marriages. In Ireland there is none. The prelates prefer to proclaim a vague statement of numbers, rather than to possess statistical tables, unerring and irrefragable. They think it advisable to be enabled to state that the Roman Catholics in Ireland number three millions, four millions, five millions, or ten millions, as fancy or purpose may direct. They will not allow the touchstone to be applied. A bill was brought in during the late Session, to render compulsory the registration of births and deaths, and to favour a "permissive" registry of marriages. This bill, like many other practical Irish measures, was strangled towards the close of the session. Mr. Donnelly's tables, then, are imperfect, for they contain no Roman Catholic marriages. There may be a few mixed marriages enumerated, but, if so, these are doubly registered here and in England. Of late the Ultramone clergy refuse to celebrate mixed marriages unless very severe conditions are assented to. Many marriages of this class are celebrated in England, where the Roman clergy are more accommodating, after they have been celebrated according to the ritual of the Establishment here.

The total number of marriages, not Roman Catholic, returned to the Registrar-General's office in 1859, was but 9,261. This, it is manifest, can be but an approximation. The number of Presbyterians in Ireland is generally believed to be one-sixth, or, at most, one-fifth, of the number of Episcopalians, yet 2,686 Presbyterian marriages were registered last year, against 4,979 Episcopalian marriages, or more than one-half. There appears to be some grave neglect on the part of Episcopalians, whether clergy or laity, respecting the registry of the marriages amongst them. The total number of marriages celebrated by licence in Dublin last year is given as 425, or a fraction over one marriage daily in such a city as this! We are confirmed in our opinion that there has been a carelessness in the registry of church marriages, from a comparison of Dublin and Lurgan. In North Dublin, containing above 130,000 inhabitants, but 139 marriages by licence are registered; while in Lurgan, a small town of 16,000 inhabitants, the number of marriages by licence is no less than 279. In the small town of Armagh, the marriages by licence are 164; while in Belfast, large and populous as it is, they are only 287. This may arise from a hesitation on the part of the clergy to return the statistics of the marriages they celebrate. But, surely, in every point of view, it is incumbent on all to aid the Registrar in making these tables as accurate and complete as possible.

Some curious points may be extracted from the tables. Thus, there were but seven Quaker marriages last year, and but one Jew marriage—a fact indicative of the decline of these sects. Summer and autumn would appear to be the seasons for courting. Under the warm sun and the green trees, or by fresh rivers, young people settle their plans for life, but the dark and dreary days of winter teach the necessity for close companionship, and more marriages are celebrated in the December quarter than at any other period of the year. Notwithstanding the most zealous efforts to educate the people, out of 9,261 marriages 2,479 men, and 3,955 women, had to witness the certificate by "marks," not being able to write. Can it possibly be true that of the women married last year nearly one-half could not write their names? Women appear to be more faithful to their first love than men; 1,064 widowers remarried last year, and but 527 widows. Very early marriages seem to be no longer a striking peculiarity in Ireland, but 394 men and 1,619 women contracted matrimony while under age.

These tables are necessarily imperfect, and must remain so until legislation makes the registration of marriages imperative. Still, they are most useful, as far as they go, and show what could be done. Most important questions connected with property, life assurance, and sanitary measures, depend upon such statistical tables; and it is the duty of every member of the community to aid in rendering them as accurate as possible.

The *Times* on Syrian Affairs :—

The "despatches from her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant respecting past or apprehended disturbances in Syria, 1858-1860," is a very important set of papers in the present crisis. Without reading them it is impossible to obtain an adequate idea of the state of things in Syria. To say that it is like the state of things in this country before the Heptarchy would be a very poor account of it. Milton said it was impossible to treat that period historically, because it would be only writing a history of the battles of the frogs and the mice. Syrian history, ever since the withdrawal of the country from Egyptian rule, is the old story of the battles of the frogs and the mice, with the addition of the whole intricate web of Turkish administrative corruption. The Egyptian Government was a harsh one, as indeed it could scarcely help being, having, as Mr. Brant says in his report, "to reform so many abuses and to substitute system and equity for disorder, licence, and fanaticism." But the Egyptian occupation was a transient interval of something like rule and order in this land of organic confusion. The return of the Turkish Government immediately brought back the Heptarchy again, and we have nothing else but fights between tribes, and even between different families of the same tribe, insurrection, audacious organized robbery, pillaging, and cattle-driving in the country, housebreaking in open day in the town, accompanied by murder, rape, and every sort of brutality. It is literally impossible to state within compass what these despatches disclose. It is simply page after page of this kind of intelligence:—"Meer Mahomed Harfoosh has raised 1,000 footmen and horsemen to attack Meer Suleiman." "The tribes of Wallahalia and Roualiah, under their respective chiefs, Mahomed Dukki and Fysal Shahlan, have twice come into collision, and the loss of life on both sides is estimated at about 500." "Another engagement on a large scale between the two Arab chiefs is expected." "Aghail Agha is at the head of a mixed crowd of vagabonds of various tribes." "Such is the disordered state of the country the Government can no longer enforce its authority or collect its revenue." "The village of Tadif, about 15 miles from this town (Aleppo), was attacked on the 25th instant by the nomadic tribes. The villagers mustered 400 armed men to defend their flocks and herds. No assistance was afforded by the troops, though the peasantry have the burden of supporting them." "Besides individual murders, a whole family was massacred at a village near Beyrout. The murderers are Druses, and the victims Christians. The occasion was revenge. I have little hope of the criminals being brought to justice." "The roads are insecure for travellers or traffic." "The troops having surrounded the house in which Meer Suleiman was lodged, the Emir was summoned to give himself up, which he refused to do, and began firing on the soldiers." "Five men broke into the house of Mr. Dickson, an American citizen, wounded him, and murdered his son-in-law. The villians remained on the premises four hours, violated the women, and plundered all the property. The local authorities are encouraging these frightful atrocities, in order to discourage the coming of more Christian settlers." "We have just heard tidings of the insurrection and murders of Jedda." "We have just heard tidings of the Christian insurrection in Crete." "A fanatic mob of Mahomedans have assaulted the Christian church in Gaza, assigning for a reason that they could not endure to see the building whitewashed or fresh painted. The Pasha has despatched the Cadi and Mufti to *reason* with the zealots."

Imagine 80 folio pages of facts of this kind, and you have the history of Syria for the two years 1858 and 1859. The continuance of such a state of things is of itself a sufficient evidence of the prostration of the Turkish Government. The fact speaks for itself. But when we go further, and ask what the Turkish Government was doing all this time, what its policy was and what its motives were, the picture of impotence and corruption, venality and bigotry, transcends everything in history. The utter feebleness of the system, as an administrative system, is the first feature of Turkish rule. Even if by a most extraordinary accident a Pasha is willing to do his duty, he cannot—official etiquette stands in the way of every *subordinate* Pasha. "His Excellency," writes Consul Finn, "Sureya Pasha (of Jerusalem) is desirous of checking these disorders by marching out with the infantry and field pieces, *but the old prohibition stands in the way*, and he is obliged to await permission from the General at Damascus." The most extravagant disorders thus rage with impunity, and a whole town is sacked, or district devasted, while one Pasha is sending to another Pasha to know if he may repress the rioters. But mere feebleness is not all; the Turkish Government has a positive bigoted policy which interferes with its administration of justice. In the first place, as appears in what has been just quoted, the Government dislikes the settlement of Christians in Syria, and purposely winks at robbery and outrage of which Christian settlers are the victims in order to prevent more coming into the country. In the next place, the Turkish Government is excessively jealous of the partial liberties of the Lebanon tribes, both Druses and Christians, and connives at the wantonness and violence of the kaimakans of those tribes, in order, says Consul-General Moore, "to encourage a state of disorder in the Lebanon as a ground on which to found a pretext for the *abolition of the existing institutions*." Thus, the Turkish Government is pledged to give a Christian kaimakan to the Christian tribes, and a Druse kaimakan to the Druses. But the present Christian kaimakan is a born Druse—"a faith which permits the external profession of any creed whatever;" and though nominally a Christian, he is supposed to be really a Mahomedan. The gross outrages of this official have made him the object of intense hatred to the Christians under him, who two years ago drove him from his fortress and instituted a formal complaint against him, which met with the usual reception given to such complaints. A Commission sat at Beyrout under the superintendence of Kurschid Pasha, and instantly demanded, as a necessary condition of justice, the presence of one particular hostile witness—the Emir Beshir Assaff. The Emir, suspecting foul play, kept away, and the commission immediately refused to proceed with business, though thousands of other witnesses were ready to come forward with their evidence. In the meantime the kaimakan, relying on the undisguised protection of the Pasha, "had recourse to measures of open violence to crush the movement against him, such as placing armed men on the highways to bar the way by force to complainants coming to Beyrout to prefer their grievances."

In this state of things, with the Turkish Government, partly from impotence, and partly from bigotry and malice, refusing to do its duty, and positively encouraging oppression in its subordinates, and violence and outrage in its subjects—in this utter absence of law and civil administration, a kind of wild, grotesque, and spurious justice is the only safeguard of life and property in Syria. "Justice is administered by the village sheiks according to oral traditions which they proudly denominate 'God's laws,' in contradistinction to the city laws of the Cadi and his books." This rude and savage justice is supported by a whole armed population as its only executive and constabulary. "The country," writes Consul Finn, "is in a much more alarming condition than I have ever known it before, arising from the *accumulation of firearms by the peasantry*. Never were arms seen in such abundance as now, and those of improved quality. They are brought in large consignments in steamboats; they are of Belgian manufacture, after the approved Arab fashion. I have heard of one mercantile house in Beyrout making immense profits. Gunpowder is made by the peasantry themselves when necessary, but much is smuggled in. A large quantity is even sold to the peasantry and Arabs by officers of the garrison of Acre from the enormous stores of that citadel." Thus while "the Pasha cannot command a single cartridge to be fired without applying to the Seraskier at Damascus," the military stores of the Turkish Government are placed at the disposal of a wild and undisciplined population, which uses them partly to murder each other, and partly, in the absence of all regular government, to protect each other. "Vice Consul Rogers reports that throughout his recent journeys over unfrequented parts of the country he heard everywhere the desponding expressions of the peasantry, 'There is no Government;' 'Where is the Government?' 'The Government is sunk to nothing.'" And that is the principal fact which we gather from these "despatches." What with the feebleness of the Turkish Government, and what with its bigotry—what with the "independence of local families holding hereditary power in their several districts," and the consequent necessity "of perpetually balancing one interest against another which seriously affects the carrying out of the simplest measures," and what with the venality which always inclines to the worst alternatives of this intricate and confused state of things—the Turkish Government is proved by these despatches to be a nonentity, and worse than a nonentity—a positive curse to Syria.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

Rumours have reached town to-day that the French Government has communicated to the Belgian Cabinet its dissatisfaction that the fortifications of Autwerp are persevered in, and that it will be under the necessity of demanding explanations, with respect to a course which must compromise the friendly relations at present existing between the two Governments. In the absence of any means of knowing, during the recess, the nature of the despatches which Persigny may forward to the Foreign Office here, the report has given rise to a good deal of speculation, as to whether the British Government may not have been similary instructed.

A grand amateur performance of the Excelsior Society, in aid of the Corps and Band Fund of the London Irish Volunteers, will take place at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, on the 18th of this month. The corps now numbers 630 strong, and has lately received fresh accessions. Amongst the new corps being formed, there is one body of artisans, which bids hard for popular favour, by adopting the tunic of Garibaldi's Volunteers.

The article in this month's *Cornhill Magazine* on "Thieves and Thieving" was written by the Rev. W. H. Holland, a Wesleyan Minister, at Wolverhampton, who has devoted much attention to our criminal population, and is well known in the newspaper world as a constant contributor on the subject to the daily press. The interest awakened thereby is promised fresh fuel by a work, the production of Thomas Holt, formerly editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, "The Adventures of a Thief." In connection with literature, I may mention that Dickens is engaged in a new serial; that Arthur Smith, who accompanied Charles Dickens to Dublin as his secretary, promises a life of his brother; and that Wild Oats and Dead Leaves from the pen of Albert Smith will be soon published. Messrs. Blackwood promise a work styled "Punjaub and Delhi in 1857," from the pen of the Rev. Cave Brown, who was chaplain to the Punjaub moveable column during the revolt, in which he will recount how the Punjaub was saved, and Delhi recovered. Mr. Browne is well known in London, having been formerly curate of Lambeth parish, and before the outbreak edited a small monthly magazine for circulation amongst the troops in India.

The streets of London are blockaded to-day by processions of temperance societies, who seem to have taken possession of all the omnibusses, vans, Hansoms, and trucks of the metropolis. Fortunately for their peace of mind, the Party Emblems Act does not extend to England, as the tunes which the bands play, or affect to play, and the colours displayed, would render the procession liable to the penalties of the law. The amount of ribaldry bestowed on the crowd by the fair occupants of the four-wheelers remind one more of the beery saturnalia of the Derby Day than of a peaceful temperance progress, with mottoes betokening an aversion to smoking, French wines, and beer barrels. The entire scene, and the effect on the bystanders, would impress one with the idea that the votaries of Bacchus had come upon the stage in the crates of old to usher in his festival.

As the Government decided on taking no steps to set apart a day of humiliation and prayer in connection with the events in the East, and the inclemency of the weather, the Bishop of London caused a letter to be read yesterday in every church in his diocese, recommending next Sunday to be set apart for the purpose. The collections raised will in general be devoted to the relief of the sufferers in Syria.

With the sunshine the hopes of Londoners on harvest prospects are recovering, and many who hardly know the difference between hay and hops—at least, who declare they never saw the latter grow—in the fresh acquired zeal imparted by the forebodings of the last few weeks, have determined on resigning themselves to the duties of haymaking and hop-gathering, during their annual holidays. The crops in the neighbourhood of the metropolis promise an abundant harvest, if the fine weather continue.

MADAME GASSIER.

Those of our readers who may have heard that charming *prima donna*, Madame Gassier, on her last visit to Dublin, now some two years since, may not consider it uninteresting to have furnished for their perusal a sketch of her triumphant career during the interval in that far distant field that she selected for the development of her enterprise and talent, and to us, who, at the commencement of her professional career, recognised the extraordinary talent of this gifted artiste, it proves a source of unmixed pleasure to find our verdict stamped by the enthusiastic reception everywhere given to this amiable and accomplished lady throughout her protracted progress. It is but one other additional proof of the keen appreciation, and prompt and early recognition by our Irish public of talent, even when it arrives untrumpeted on our shores, and Madame Gassier's name, in this respect, is but to be included in that distinguished roll which contains the names, in modern times, of Catherine Hayes, Charles Kean, Robson, Gustavus Brooke, &c.

Immediately after the termination of her engagement here with Mr. Willert Beale, Madame Gassier started for America, in the Arabia, and on that occasion nearly had her career brought to an untimely end, in consequence of the collision of this vessel in mid-ocean with the Europa. Having escaped this peril, she made her first appearance before a New York audience, as "Amina," in "Sonnambula," at the Academy Opera House. The effect that she produced on our Transatlantic cousins was described in the papers of the day as something extraordinary. She was listened to throughout the opera with breathless attention, interrupted by occasional bursts of applause, assuming, as the opera proceeded, a crescendo character, until after her final efforts in "Ah, non Giunge" the entire audience seemed to lose all restraint, and abandoned themselves to a scene of wild enthusiasm, in which the fair artiste recognised the undoubted success that she had achieved by the sole force of her rare abilities. This, however, was but the commencement of future triumphs of so unmistakeable a character that, after a brilliant tour throughout the United States, offers so tempting were made to her that she was induced to extend her travels to the Havana, where her reception was such as to make all her previous triumphs pale before those that she now achieved. Her Spanish origin, her sweet and gentle manner, the exquisitely pure and florid style of her vocalisation, in which, since the death of the late lamented Madame Bosio, she is now without a rival, her rendering, in the Spanish language, their national ballads, all conduced to bring about a furore perfectly unintelligible even to our warm and impulsive character. Processions, addresses, serenades, presents of the most valuable nature, were all heaped upon her. Subscriptions were made up to present her with a silver crown, and at last, before her departure for Europe, a public meeting was held, at which a subscription list was opened for the purpose of purchasing and presenting with a most flattering address, a magnificent gold crown to, as they described her, "La Reina del Canto."

We are happy to add that Madame Gassier has at last returned amongst us, with most satisfactory and conclusive proofs of the legitimate success she obtained in America.

In full possession of those rare vocal powers with which she has been so liberally endowed by nature, the young *prima donna* re-enters upon her professional career amongst us as the most accomplished vocalist of the florid school, in which she is unquestionably now without a rival.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, SEPT. 2.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and Prince Arthur, drove to Ala-na-Guisach yesterday, and rode to the Falls of Glasshalt.

Lord Charles L. FitzRoy has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros in attendance on her Majesty.

Viscount Palmerston returned to town yesterday from Brocket-hall.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been staying during the past week at Gordon Castle, near Fochabers, N.B., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

The Marquis of Hastings has arrived at Inistrywick-house, Lochawe, N.B., on a visit to Captain and Lady Bertha Clifton, from Donington Park, Ashby-de-la Zouch.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have left Claridge's Hotel, for Belgium.

The Marchioness of Abercorn, after visiting the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, at Shugborough Park, Staffordshire, has gone on a visit to the Duke of Bedford, at Endsleigh Cottage, the noble duke's seat near Tavistock.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have left Claridge's Hotel, for Belgium.

The Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council, left his residence in Bruton-street, on Saturday, for Germany.

Laura, Countess of Antrim and Lady Helen M'Donnell have left Lowndes-square, for Pencarrow, on a visit to Lady Molesworth.

Viscount Maynard is suffering from severe indisposition on the Continent.

Lord and Lady Templemore, family and suite, have arrived at the Salthill Hotel.

Lady Louth and the Hon. Misses Plunket have left Dublin, for Louth Hall, Ardee.

Major Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart., 66th Regiment, has arrived from Madras, at Lyrath, his seat in Kilkenny.

Sir Charles and Lady Isham have also arrived at the Salthill Hotel.

Arthur Montgomery, Esq., Lady Matilda Montgomery, and the Misses Montgomery, have left Dublin for Tynella House, county Down.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert have arrived at Langwell, Caithness-shire, on a visit to the Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, at the Duke of Portland's shooting box.

Mr. and Mrs. D. William Cruise have arrived at Kingstown, from the Continent.

The Dean of Ross, Mrs. Stannus and family have returned to Lisbura.

The Hon. Stephen Spring Rice and family have arrived at Mount Trenchard.

Captain Stackpoole, M.P., has arrived at his residence, Ballyalla, from London.

Church.

There has been lately a correspondence going on between his Grace the Lord Primate and the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, relative to insurance of parish churches. The Board has, we understand, declined to contribute to the payment of annual insurance on churches. Should any accident happen to Monaghan Church, they might contribute a sum perhaps not more than one-fourth of what would be required to restore the edifice. Of this we have evidence in the course they pursued with respect to the Round Church in Dublin. A meeting of the parishioners has been held, and it has been resolved that the parish church should be insured for a sum of £2,900, and the organ for a sum of £600. This insurance will cost £9 12s 6d yearly, and must be defrayed by the parishioners and seat occupiers.—*Northern Standard.*

The Rev Robert Heatley, late curate of the Hon and Rev Henry Ward, rector of Killinchy, diocese of Down, has been appointed by the Rev John Auchinleck, incumbent, curate of the parish of St James, Dunbrody, diocese of Ferns.

The Chancellorship of York Cathedral has been conferred on Dr Vaughan, the newly appointed Vicar of Doncaster.

Thanks.

From John Smithson, Capel-street, for Special Religious Services, Metropolitan Hall—Wm. Dunne, College-green, £1; Robert Neill, Chapelizod, 5s; James Haigh, £1; Thos. Lockhart, 5s.

Erris Clothing Fund, per Mrs. Brooke, Kingstown:—Mrs. Connolly, 10s.; Miss C. Garstin, 5s.; R. B. Smith, Esq., 10s. Mrs. Cuny, 10s.; Mrs. Green, 2s. 6d.; and from the Lady Louisa Hastings, 17s.; per T. S. Carter, Esq., £5 16s.

The Army.

BIRR GARRISON.—Two detachments from the battalion here left the Barracks yesterday—one for Roscrea, Captain Hengesten, and Ensign Storks, 58th Regiment, with two sergeants and 122 men of the 1st Royals; and the other for Maryborough, Ensign Byham, 65th Regiment, with one sergeant and 58 men, also of the 1st Royals.

Colour-Sergeant George Yates, of the 1st battalion of the 21st Fusiliers, was recently presented, on the public parade at Birr, by Major W. Hardy, commanding the 13th depot battalion, with a silver medal for good conduct and long service, and with a gratuity of £15, which is placed for his benefit in the regimental savings bank, until his discharge from the service. This gallant non-commissioned officer had previously been decorated with the Crimean war medal and four clasps, the Turkish medal, conferred by the Sultan, and a medal with a gratuity of £15, for distinguished conduct in the field. The depots of the 21st and 58th Regiments were yesterday moved into Birr Barracks from the camp in the vicinity which they have occupied during the summer.

Major W. P. Collingwood, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, has received leave of absence to the 14th October.

IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE OF THE 2ND BATTALION 14TH REGIMENT.—The head quarter division of this fine corps will leave the Curragh to-morrow (Thursday), under the command of Colonel Sir James E. Alexander, and proceed per railway to Cork, where they will embark on board the Sir Robert Lowe, troop ship, for New Zealand. A party of about 150 men, with the due compliment of officers and non-commissioned officers, proceeded from the Curragh on Monday last, in charge of the baggage.

The Navy.

DEATH OF A TRAFALGAR VETERAN.—We have to record the demise of another of Nelson's gallant companions at the glorious battle of Trafalgar—Commander Edward Garrett (seniority, 1809), who expired suddenly on Sunday morning, at Greenwich Hospital, while attending to his duty, to the inexpressible regret of his many friends and brother officers, by by whom he was sincerely esteemed.

No new appointments are gazetted.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 4.—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes the following telegram:—

NAPLES, SEPTEMBER 3.—The annexationist committee assembled this morning, and received communication by a letter from Garibaldi, stating that as the state of the country requires a definite solution, he will arrive at Naples about the 8th inst., and will, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, assume the Dictatorship of the Two Sicilies. The committee is making preparations for the Dictator. The city will be illuminated for three nights. Two vessels with troops arrived here on the morning of the 3rd instant. The *Patrie* says nothing definite has yet been received relative to the interview at Warsaw.

The ultramontane journal *Le Monde* publishes a letter from Vienna, which states that Lord John Russell had addressed a confidential note advising Count Cavour, to abstain from any attack on Venetia.

The *Debats* says that the fall of the King of Naples will remove all cause of difference between England and Austria. England will then proclaim that the Mincio marks the limits of her sympathies for the Italian cause.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, SEPT. 1 (VIA MARSEILLES).—The Ministry tendered, and then withdrew, its resignation. The attempt to form a new Cabinet, under the presidency of Prince Ischitella, failed. The chiefs of the National Guard entered the Royal Palace, and demanded from the King the dismissal of Generals Ischitella and Cotrofiano. The confusion is increasing in the city. It is said that, should anarchy ensue, a disembarkation of Sardinian troops may be expected.

THE POPE CONFINED TO ROME.

The Count Persigny has made another speech, which tends to confirm the recent impression that the Emperor will do nothing more than literally defend the Pope's Throne in the Vatican, and will not help Lamoriciere to keep the Roman States.

ROME, SEPT. 1.—It is asserted that General Derode, the commander of the French Army at Rome, has announced to his officers that the orders of the Emperors were to defend the provinces of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Comarca, and Viterbo.

MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that Garibaldi is at present six days' march from Naples. The
nals remark that Gaeta, though strongly f
land side, is open to attack by sea. It is not p
Francis II. will linger there, as Garibaldi w
a formidable navy under his command.
who commands the fourth division of the a
Italy, has transferred his head quarters to
to be nearer to La Cattolica, the well-known
point which lies within the Papal frontier.
General Lamoriciere has concentrated
Macerata, and addressed an order of the day
announcing that on the day of battle he
50,000 men into the field.

AUSTRIAN INTERVENTION IN
VERONA, TUESDAY.—On account of th
gress of Garibaldi's army in the Kingdom
batteries, sent from Vienna, have been
great artillery depot of this place. It is ass
7th and 8th *corps d'armee* have received
at the first summons of the army.

HUNGARY.
PESTH, TUESDAY.—It is certain that al
quility continues to prevail in Hungary, i
attributed to the measures taken by the
than to the present union with which
movement is organised throughout the co
The instructions for this course of acti
given by secret chiefs, and are observed by
with an admirable discipline. It is, there
that unless the Government bring the pre
a solution, grave complications will result.

AUSTRIA.
VIENNA, TUESDAY.—Count Nadasky, th
Justice, who has already twice tendered hi
insists upon leaving the Cabinet at the
extraordinary session of the Reichsrath.
ment will bring about, if not a complet
least essential modifications in the pres
During his stay here, Prince Metternich h
to urge the Government to enter frankly
reforms, which he stated to be the m
means to establish the influence of Austri

TURKEY.
CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD SEPTEMBER.—Th
the 1st protocol, signed on the 3rd August
expressly stipulates that the six articles o
protocol shall be textually embodied in
Nevertheless, the project of this conventio
at Paris. Some phrases were introduced
protocol of 3rd August, and of a natur
susceptibility of the Porte. Although the c
on the representation made by Vekif Effe
fined purely and simply to the above-men
there still remains an allusion to the Hatt
of 1856, which the Divan will not admit.
will therefore receive full power to sign t
but with full instructions not to make
should the said allusion not be removed f
nal text of the convention.

BOMBAY MAIL.
The advices from Bombay are to Aug
Hon. W. A. Morehead had succeeded p
the Governorship of Madras. A famine
in the north-west provinces. It was
seasonable fall of rain might still aver
horrors of such a calamity. The people
bartering their children to save them fr
Trade was very dull at Bombay. Th
spinning and weaving companies, if carrie
a revolution in the market for English
The establishments already formed repre
of capital working over three hundred thou
The business in cotton piece goods was very
and also in cotton twist and other descrip
goods. Prices generally lower. Metal
Cotton had further declined from eight to
in consequence of continued unfavourabl
England. The exports were chiefly f
further decline expected. Freights had
dencies. Quotations for Liverpool were 50
seeds, and 55s to 60s for cotton. Exchan
upward. The banks were drawing at 2f.
letters were despatched to Liverpool
morning.

EXECUTION OF THE WALWORTH
Youngman, the Walworth murderer,
yesterday morning. He disavowed his g
20,000 persons were present.

WARWICK RACES.
Trial Stakes—Pastime, 1st; Limeflower,
3rd. 6 ran.
Shorts—Lady Kingstown, 1st; Billy Dw
Brown, 3rd. 15 ran.
Leamington Stakes—Wild Rose, 1st; Pitt
3rd. 12 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING
St. Leger—9 to 2 agst Sabreur (taken); 5
manby (offered); 6 to 1 agst Wizard (take
Sweetsauce (taken); 16 to 1 agst St Alban
20 to 1); 40 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (taken
agst Tom Bowline (taken); 100 to 1 agst
to 1 agst Nightingale. During the aftern
taken against Thormanby.

THE PROPHECIES.—The Rev. James
late Rector of Tilston, Cheshire, delivered
lecture of the series on the Prophecy of t
yesterday, in the Rotundo. There was a
attendance. The text selected by the
was the 12th chapter of Revelations, 9th
THE PULPIT.—On this evening (W
Rev. Alexander King, of Brighton, will
special service, in the Metropolitan Hall
James Davis, of London, will deliver
the present state of religion in Sweden.
ATHLETIC SPORTS AT SANDYMOUNT.—
fete and promenade was given last e
Kirby, on the grounds of the Sandy
Club. The evening was cold and un
the attendance of spectators was not
very numerous. Several hurdle and
off, and were excellently contested. The
of the evening were brought to a close
fireworks, supplied by Mr. Kirby.
The "All England" Cricket Match, w
so much interest during the last two d
cluded to-day; and in the afternoon s
races will come off, which, from the n
are expected to be very interesting. B
mission of Colonel Jervois and Colonel M
of the 76th regiment and Royal Hib
School will attend. The whole will
grand display of fireworks.
EXTRAORDINARY CEREAL PRODUCT.—
prolific specimen of Black Tartary oats
tion at our office. The weight of the
number, which have grown from a sing
in half an ounce of a quarter of a pound
itself is stated, in the memorandum wh
the sample, to have been five feet six in
This credit to Irish husbandry was grow
near Lucan.
SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, W
COOKE.—Statement of accounts for t
3rd September, 1860 :—Number of
amount lodged, £18 18s 10d; new acco
number of withdrawals, 38; amou
£10 9s 11d; total number of deposito
1,703; total amounts lodged, £512 16s
HOWTH, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Bi
R.I.Y.C., arrived in our harbour at
morning, from Holyhead, after a most
cruise on the coast of Wales.
GENEROUS LIBERALITY.—At the late
Great Southern and Western Railw
Nelson T. Foley, Esq., of Ballygally, L
some injuries; but, as he was not se
refused to accept more than a nomin
from the company, which he gen
between the Dublin and Cork Orphanag
SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVITY.—One of
and encouraging entertainments ever
Sunday-school pupils of the parish of
given on Thursday last, 30th August
Ormsby Gore, M.P. county Leitrim,
lady at their residence, Derrycarne.
present we observed the following:—M
Mrs. Gore and family, Sir Gilbert and
George Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Lady F
Cochrane and Miss Seymour, — L'E
Mrs. L'Estrange, John Kane, Esq., Mi
Beresford, Wm. Peyton, Esq., and Mrs
J. Newcold, Rev. F. Irwin, W. Lawde
Lodge, &c., &c. About three o'clock
and eighty well-dressed, intelligen
Protestant children, headed by the
parochial schools, marched up
were received with a cordial w
gallant and honourable gentleman
and on the lawn, in front of the
regaled with an ample supply of t
this world. While the happy group
enjoying the rich repast thus ho
their esteemed and kind-hearted
ceased to enjoy, with a much g
luxury of waiting on these tender
with unremitting and affectionate atte
repast was over, and grace said by th
hold, the girls repaired to amuse them
specially prepared for the occasion,
gaged in various sorts of manly
as leaping, running, &c. Prize
to the successful competitors in the v
these were so ingeniously diversified
succeeded in carry off a prize. The
Band was in attendance, and played a
tal airs throughout the day. While all
and innocently engaged, the hours th
that neither young nor old thought of
enchanting scene till the "God of D
verge of the horizon, and seeme
last adieu. Thus the delighted
their respective homes, having spe

...istakeable a character that
...ughout the United States
...e to her that she was in-
...ls to the Havana, where
...ake all her previous triumphs
...r achieved. Her Spanish ori-
...er, the exquisitely pure and
..., in which, since the death of
...io, she is now without a rival,
...nguage, their national ballads,
...furore perfectly unintelligible
...sive character. Processions,
...of the most valuable nature,
...bscriptions were made up to
...wn, and at last, before her
...meeting was held, at which
...for the purpose of purcha-
...st flattering address, a mag-
...y described her, "La Reina
...Madame Gassier has at last
...satisfactory and conclusive
...s she obtained in America.
...are vocal powers with which
...owed by nature, the young
...professional career amongst
...calist of the florid school, in
...w without a rival."

...Intelligence.

(...COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, Sept. 2.
...y the Prince and Princess of
...lice, Helena, and Louise, and
...na-Guisach yesterday, and
...has succeeded Lieutenant-
...Ros in attendance on her
...d to town yesterday from
...ke of Cambridge has been
...Gordon Castle, near Foch-
...Duke and Duchess of Rich-
...as arrived at Inistrywick-
...to Captain and Lady Bertha
...shby-de-la Zouch.
...ness of Headfort have left
...rn, after visiting the Earl
...gborough Park, Staffordshire,
...ke of Bedford, at Endsleigh
...ear Tavistock.
...ess of Headfort have left
...d President of the Council,
..., on Saturday, for Germany.
...and Lady Helen M'Donnell
...encarrow, on a visit to Lady
...ng from severe indisposi-
..., family and suite, have
...Misses Plunket have left
...art., 66th Regiment, has
...his seat in Kilkenny.
...have also arrived at the
..., Lady Matilda Mont-
...nery, have left Dublin for
...Herbert, M.P., and Mrs.
..., Caithness-shire, on a visit
...d Lady Charlotte Denison,
...ing box.
...Cruise have arrived at
...nnus and family have re-
...Rice and family have ar-
...has arrived at his resi-

...ch.

...ondence going on between
...the Board of Ecclesiastical
...nce of parish churches. The
...ed to contribute to the pay-
...ches. Should any accident
...ey might contribute a sum
...of what would be required
...have evidence in the course
...Round Church in Dublin.
...been held, and it has been
...ould be insured for a sum
...of £600. This insurance
...must be defrayed by the
...Northern Standard.
...curate of the Hon and Rev
...diocese of Down, has been
...inleck, incumbent, curate
...dy, diocese of Ferns.
...thedral has been conferred
...ted Vicar of Doncaster.

...s.

...et, for Special Religious
...n. Dunne, College-green,
...James Haigh, £1; Thos.
...rooke, Kingstown :—Mrs.
...; R. B. Smith, Esq., 10s.
...6d.; and from the Lady
...arter, Esq., £5 16s.

...my.

...ments from the battalion
...one for Roscrea, Captain
...58th Regiment, with two
...Royals: and the other for
...5th Regiment, with one
...t Royals.
...of the 1st battalion of the
...ted, on the public parade
...mmanding the 13th depot
...ood conduct and long ser-
...hich is placed for his benefit
...l his discharge from the ser-
...oned officer had previously
...war medal and four clasps,
...e Sultan, and a medal with
...d conduct in the field. The
...nts were yesterday moved
...p in the vicinity which
...mer.
...Battalion 21st Fusiliers,
...be 14th October.
...2nd Battalion 14th
...division of this fine corps
...w (Thursday), under the
...E. Alexander, and proceed
...will embark on board the
...New Zealand. A party of
...liment of officers and non-
...rom the Curragh on Mon-

...ry.

...eran.—We have to re-
...son's gallant companions
...ar—Commander Edward
...ired suddenly on Sunday
..., while attending to his
...f his many friends and
...s sincerely esteemed.
...ed.

...NEWS.

...ELEGRAPH.
...TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.
NAPLES.
...Patrie of this evening
...:—
...nnexationist committee
...eceived communication
...g that as the state of
...olution, he will arrive
...d will, in the name of
...ictatorship of the Two
...g preparations for the
...nated for three nights.
...here on the morning
...says nothing definite
...he interview at War-
...Monde publishes a letter
...ord John Russell had
...vising Count Cavour,
...netia.
...he King of Naples will
...between England and
...claim that the Mincio
...s for the Italian cause.
...lles).—The Ministry
...ts resignation. The
...der the presidency of
...hiefs of the National
...e, and demanded from
...s Ischitella and Ca...
...easing in the cit...
...e, a disembarkati...
...ted.

TO ROME.
...other speech, which
...ession that the Em-
...literally defend the
...will not help La-
...iat General Derode,
...rmy at Rome, has
...the orders of the
...rovinces of Rome,
...erbo.

...TALY.
...at Garibaldi is at

present six days' march from Naples. The Italian journals remark that Gæta, though strongly fortified on the land side, is open to attack by sea. It is not probable that Francis II. will linger there, as Garibaldi will soon have a formidable navy under his command. Gen. Caldini, who commands the fourth division of the army in Upper Italy, has transferred his head quarters to Forli, in order to be nearer to La Cattolica, the well-known stratagetical point which lies within the Papal frontier.

General Lamoriciere has concentrated 5,000 men at Macerata, and addressed an order of the day to the army, announcing that on the day of battle he would bring 50,000 men into the field.

AUSTRIAN INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

Verona, Tuesday.—On account of the rapid progress of Garibaldi's army in the Kingdom of Naples, 4 batteries, sent from Vienna, have been added to the great artillery depot of this place. It is asserted that the 7th and 8th *corps d'armee* have received orders to join at the first summons of the army.

HUNGARY.

Pesth, Tuesday.—It is certain that although tranquillity continues to prevail in Hungary, it is less to be attributed to the measures taken by the Government than to the present union with which the national movement is organised throughout the country.

The instructions for this course of action have been given by secret chiefs, and are observed by the masses with an admirable discipline. It is, therefore, believed that unless the Government bring the present crisis to a solution, grave complications will result.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Tuesday.—Count Nadasky, the Minister of Justice, who has already twice tendered his resignation, insists upon leaving the Cabinet at the close of the extraordinary session of the Reichsrath. His retirement will bring about, if not a complete change, at least essential modifications in the present Ministry. During his stay here, Prince Metternich has not ceased to urge the Government to enter frankly upon liberal reforms, which he stated to be the most efficacious means to establish the influence of Austria abroad.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 3rd September.—The 6th article of the 1st protocol, signed on the 3rd August last, at Paris, expressly stipulates that the six articles composing the protocol shall be textually embodied in a convention. Nevertheless, the project of this convention is elaborated at Paris. Some phrases were introduced foreign to the protocol of 3rd August, and of a nature to excite the susceptibility of the Porte. Although the convention had, on the representation made by Vekif Effendi, been confined purely and simply to the above-mentioned articles there still remains an allusion to the Hatti Houmayoun of 1856, which the Divan will not admit. Vekif Effendi will therefore receive full power to sign the convention, but with full instructions not to make use of them, should the said allusion not be removed from the original text of the convention.

BOMBAY MAIL.

The advices from Bombay are to August 7th. The Hon. W. A. Morehead had succeeded provisionally to the Governorship of Madras. A famine was impending in the north-west provinces. It was hoped that a seasonable fall of rain might still avert some of the horrors of such a calamity. The people were already bartering their children to save them from starvation. Trade was very dull at Bombay. The number of spinning and weaving companies, if carried out, threaten a revolution in the market for English manufactures. The establishments already formed represent a million of capital working over three hundred thousand spindles. The business in cotton piece goods was very insignificant, and also in cotton twist and other descriptions of cotton goods. Prices generally lower. Metals of all kinds dull. Cotton had further declined from eight to twelve rupees, in consequence of continued unfavourable advices from England. The exports were chiefly for China. A further decline expected. Freights had upward tendencies. Quotations for Liverpool were 50s to 52s 6d for seeds, and 55s to 60s for cotton. Exchange still looking upward. The banks were drawing at 2f. 9-16. Bombay letters were despatched to Liverpool at 6-15, this morning.

EXECUTION OF THE WALWORTH MURDERER.

Youngman, the Walworth murderer, was executed yesterday morning. He disavowed his guilt to the last. 20,000 persons were present.

WARWICK RACES.

Trial Stakes—Pastime, 1st; Limeflower, 2nd; Spicebox, 3rd. 6 ran.

Sherts—Lady Kingstown, 1st; Billy Dwindle, 2d; Jessy Brown, 3rd. 15 ran.

Leamington Stakes—Wild Rose, 1st; Pittman, 2d; Crator, 3rd. 12 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—9 to 2 agst Sabreur (taken); 5 to 1 agst Thormanby (offered); 6 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 15 to 2 agst Sweetsauce (taken); 16 to 1 agst St Albans (offered—take 20 to 1); 40 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (taken and wanted); 50 to 1 agst Tom Bowline (taken); 100 to 1 agst Rap (taken); 100 to 1 agst Nightingale. During the afternoon 4 to 1 was taken against Thormanby.

The Prophecies.—The Rev. James T. Campbell, late Rector of Tilston, Cheshire, delivered the concluding lecture of the series on the Prophecy of the Revelation, yesterday, in the Rotundo. There was a tolerably large attendance. The text selected by the rev. gentleman was the 12th chapter of Revelations, 9th verse.

The Pulpit.—On this evening (Wednesday), the Rev. Alexander King, of Brighton, will preach at the special service, in the Metropolitan Hall; and the Rev James Davis, of London, will deliver an address on the present state of religion in Sweden.

Athletic Sports at Sandymount.—A subscription fete and promenade was given last evening by Mr. Kirby, on the grounds of the Sandymount Cricket Club. The evening was cold and unfavourable, and the attendance of spectators was not, consequently, very numerous. Several hurdle and flat races came off, and were excellently contested. The amusements of the evening were brought to a close by a display of fireworks, supplied by Mr. Kirby.

The "All England" Cricket Match, which has caused so much interest during the last two days, will be concluded to-day; and in the afternoon a series of foot races will come off, which, from the numerous entries, are expected to be very interesting. By the kind permission of Colonel Jervois and Colonel Mylius, the bands of the 76th regiment and Royal Hibernian Military School will attend. The whole will conclude with a grand display of fireworks.

Extraordinary Cereal Product.—A surprisingly prolific specimen of Black Tartary oats lies for inspection at our office. The weight of the heads, fifteen in number, which have grown from a single stalk, is within half an ounce of a quarter of a pound; and the stem itself is stated, in the memorandum which accompanied the sample, to have been five feet six inches in length. This credit to Irish husbandry was grown at Somerton, near Lucan.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 3rd September, 1860:—Number of depositors, 285; amount lodged, £18 18s 10d; new accounts opened, 43; number of withdrawals, 38; amounts withdrawn, £10 9s 11d; total number of depositors to this date, 1,703; total amounts lodged, £512 16s 1d.

Howth, Tuesday Evening.—The Bijou cutter yacht R.I.Y.C., arrived in our harbour at 3 o'clock this morning, from Holyhead, after a most successful racing cruise on the coast of Wales.

Generous Liberality.—At the late collision on the Great Southern and Western Railway, near Cork, Nelson T. Foley, Esq., of Ballygally, Lismore, received some injuries; but, as he was not seriously hurt, he refused to accept more than a nominal sum of £10 from the company, which he generously divided between the Dublin and Cork Orphanages.

Sunday School Festivity.—One of the most joyous and encouraging entertainments ever provided for the Sunday-school pupils of the parish of Annaduff, was given on Thursday last, 30th August, by Major W. Ormsby Gore, M.P. county Leitrim, and his amiable lady at their residence, Derrycarne. Amongst those present we observed the following:—Major Gore, M.P.; Mrs. Gore and family, Sir Gilbert and Lady King, Rev. George Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Lady Fitzpatrick, Major Cochrane and Miss Seymour, — L'Estrange Esq., and Mrs. L'Estrange, John Kane, Esq., Miss Kane and Miss Beresford, Wm. Peyton, Esq., and Mrs. Peyton, Rev. J. J. Newbold, Rev. F. Irwin, W. Lawder, Esq., Shannon Lodge, &c., &c. About three o'clock between seventy and eighty well-dressed, intelligent, happy-looking Protestant children, headed by the masters of the "parochial" schools, marched up the avenue, and were received with a cordial welcome by the gallant and honourable gentleman and his family, and on the lawn, in front of the hall door, were regaled with an ample supply of the good things of this world. While the happy group of juveniles were enjoying the rich repast thus hospitably provided, their esteemed and kind-hearted host and hostess seemed to enjoy, with a much greater relish, the luxury of waiting on these tender lambs of the fold with unremitting and affectionate attention. When the repast was over, and grace said by the Rev. J. J. Newbold, the girls repaired to amuse themselves at a swing specially prepared for the occasion, and the boys engaged in various sorts of manly exercises, such as leaping, running, &c. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors in the various games, and these were so ingeniously diversified that every child succeeded in carry off a prize. The Leitrim Militia Band was in attendance, and played a variety of cheerful airs throughout the day. While all were thus happily and innocently engaged, the hours flew so rapidly by that neither young nor old thought of retiring from the enchanting scene till the "God of Day" had reached the verge of the horizon, and seemed to wish us all a distant adieu. Then the delighted children repaired to their respective homes, having spent a day which they cannot fail to remember with gratitude.—*From a Correspondent.*

Ribbonism v. Matrimony.—Longford, Monday.—The calendar of crime, punishable by the laws of Captain Starlight and his moonlight-legislatory associates, has received another valuable addition in this country. Hitherto, Whiteboyism only interfered in cases where parties had contributed to the enlightenment of our common law by giving information prematurely of some plot, or in cases where occupancy of land was in dispute; but now, as well as everything else, the old system seems to improve, and even that domestic occurrence, matrimony, must, of necessity, be subject to jurisdiction, and also restriction, as exemplified in the following circumstance:—About six miles from the town of Longford there is a village named Ardagh, the property of the Dowager Lady Fetherston, and in this village lives a man named Thomas Dolan, a blacksmith by trade, and in the same house resides his nephew, a young man who has just finished his time of service as apprentice. It seems this young fellow has been paying a more than ordinary amount of attention to a young girl in the same neighbourhood, and that the circumstance gave rise to a fit of jealousy on the part of some others less fortunate in pushing their suit. Master Dolan was reposing the other night, securely, as he thought, and, perhaps, for aught I know, dreaming of his intended bride, when suddenly he was apprised of his danger by the report of a gun very close to his bedroom window. He immediately apprised his uncle of the circumstance, who found the wall and wood-work of the "settle-bed" in which his nephew lay perforated with shot. A notice was also found pasted against the outside door, surmounted by a musket and coffin, and containing the following friendly admonition—"That if Patt Dolan did not give up the idea of marrying the girl he was making love to, he might quietly prepare his coffin, for he would not long enjoy the blessings of existence; adding that he ought to be warned in time." The police are investigating the matter.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Lords of the Admiralty at Cork.—On Saturday, the Admiralty steam yacht Osborne arrived at Queenstown, in advance of the members of the Admiralty Board, who are on their annual inspection duty. These, consisting of the Duke of Somerset (First Lord), Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., and Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., left Whitehall on Thursday, and after visiting Holyhead arrived in Dublin on Saturday, where they remained on a visit with the Lord Lieutenant up to yesterday. Their lordships arrived here by train from Dublin on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, and immediately repaired to the Osborne, which awaited them at Passage. Tuesday was devoted to visiting the only establishment which is permitted to exist in our harbour—Hawlbowline—and the little nine-gun brig which does duty as "guard ship." After the performance of this task, and perhaps hearing for the hundredth time that Cork harbour is fit for docks, their lordships will depart for Milford Haven, where they will be received with the salvoes of some fifteen or seventeen ships composing the Channel fleet.

The Butter Trade of Cork.—No greater proof can be afforded of the injurious effects which the recent dearth of food for cattle has caused to the dairy farmers frequenting the Cork Butter Exchange, than a reference to the working of the present, as contrasted with last year's, season. The receipts for these seasons were as follows:—

		Firkins.
To August 31	1859	219,250
" "	1860	201,720
Decrease this year,	...	17,530

Last year the falling off in quantity commenced in September, and continued rapidly decreasing to the end of the year, and from the short quantity at this time it is very likely the deficiency on first January next will be about 30,000 firkins, as there is very little butter in the farmers' hands, a fair average having, under the circumstances of the season, come to hand each day.—*Cork Herald.*

Butter Making.—Every improvement which facilitates the making of high quality butter is of deep interest and importance to the agriculturists of the South of Ireland, and we do not hesitate, therefore, to point attention to the subject of glass milk pans, which have been introduced into this city by Carey & Co. Experience has shown their extraordinary value in the dairy, by the saving of labour, and the securing of cleanliness and sweetness in the manufacture. The point of view from which we regard it is that everything which raises the quality of our local manufacture of butter stimulates our staple trade, and of course increases the prosperity of the district. On those grounds we should gladly hear that these and similar advances on old methods have come into general use.—*Cork Examiner.*

A New System of Raising Funds.—Caution to the Public.—Last week a young man, of pretty good address, knocked at the hall-door of the residence of a respectable merchant in Belfast, and on its being opened by the gentleman's daughter, the party without said he was sent by the young lady's father for the boots which he had wore on Sunday, as they were a little too tight, and needed stretching. The young lady, thoughtless, brought out her father's boots and gave them to the fellow, considering that all was right. When her father returned home to dinner, she mentioned the matter to him, who, of course, said he sent no one, and then the truth appeared to be that the fellow to whom she gave them was a knowing rogue, who had obtained the boots for the purpose of pawning them to raise money. No doubt he has tried the same at the residences of other gentlemen, and may yet repeat it; therefore, young ladies and others should be on their guard, and not allow themselves to be cheated as in the case just recorded.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Monday, between one and two o'clock, a little boy named Thomas M'Clure, a worker in a mill, met with his death in a sudden and deplorable manner through his own incaution. He was working at a hackling machine, and in order to "relieve" the machine, he incautiously seized hold of a lever, and in stretching himself forward his head thereby was brought under a descending bar of iron, which crushed it between the bar and a stationary part of the machine. Instant death was the effect of the crushing. Mr. Jackson, coroner, proceeded to hold an inquiry into the cause of death of deceased yesterday afternoon, in Mr. O'Neill's tavern, Falls-road. The jury, after a most patient investigation, returned a verdict of "accidental death."—*Belfast Mercury.*

A Good Account.—We have reason to know that only one prisoner was returned for trial during the last month to the Quarter Sessions by the magistrates in this town, and that the entire remaining amount of "weighty" offences afforded only two prisoners considered worthy of the reformatory. Those dealt with under the Summary Jurisdiction Act were, of course charged with minor offences, and, relatively speaking were not numerous.—*Ibid.*

Royal Agricultural Society's Show in Belfast.—At the last monthly meeting of the Belfast Town Council, the Mayor said—Gentlemen, I think this is the proper opportunity for me to bring before you a subject of some importance—I mean the holding of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show here in 1861. (Hear, hear.) I need not weary you by telling you what has already been done in the matter. You are all aware, I presume, that the High Sheriff of Down, the High Sheriff of Antrim, and myself joined in a proposal to have that show held here next year, and gave the needful guarantee. I hope you will approve of what I did in the matter—(hear, hear)—and I will now read you the reply which I have received from Captain Thornhill. It is as follows:—

"42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, 30th August, 1860.

"My dear Mr. Mayor,—I had the honour of receiving your joint letter, with the High Sheriffs of Down and Antrim, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at the Town Hall of Belfast, which I had much pleasure in submitting to the chairman and council of this Society this day, and, in reply, I am directed to convey to you the very great satisfaction they will have in complying with the resolution. The council will give instructions for the necessary arrangements being made for holding the show in Belfast in 1861. When your local committee is formed, will you kindly direct your local secretary, Mr. Bingham, to place himself in communication with me?—I remain, my dear Mr. Mayor, faithfully yours, "W. B. Thornhill, Sec.

"To the Mayor of Belfast."

The reading of the above letter was received with great applause.

Singular Article of Export.—The English steamers sailing from Belfast, particularly those trading to Fleetwood, convey weekly to the sister island upwards of a thousand young and lean geese. These fowls, or most of them, will grace the Michaelmas feast in various parts of England, but especially in London. The wonder is, with those who see them driven through the streets daily, in noisy flocks, whence they all come. Strange to say, they are reared in no fen country, and the largest number of them have never floated on water. They are bred specially for goose-loving appetites, upon some of the barest and bleakest hill sides in the county Derry—above Moneymore, Desertmartin, and Newtownlemivady—where they graze like mountain sheep or goats, and, like them, have herds. When grown to a suitable size, they are purchased in lots by dealers, at 1s to 1s 3d per head, or exported by the breeders themselves. Their drovers to Belfast rarely take advantage of the rail, halting their cackling and hungry charge here and there on a common or other piece of waste ground, and feeding them as sparingly as may be. The profit in England, where they are sold to other dealers, is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per head. When fattened up—a quick process—they bring from 7s. 6d. to 9s. each in London, and pass for Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire geese, which they resemble.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Newtownards Horticultural Society's Show.—We understand that the committee of the Newtownards Horticultural Society are making arrangements for their approaching show on the 13th inst., similar to those which gave such general satisfaction last year. The monster tent which was erected on that occasion is being greatly enlarged, in order to afford greater accommodation for the visitors that are expected. The prize list is of a very attractive character, presenting, in addition to 292 class prizes, a number of valuable special prizes, including two pieces of plate, one value for four guineas and the other for three guineas; a silver medal, a China tea service, a Britannia metal tea pot, besides several money and other prizes of considerable value, so that a spirited competition is expected. An efficient band will be procured to play in the grounds during the course of the day. A refreshment tent will be provided, as last year. In fact, every effort is being made to render their annual fete more attractive than on any former occasion.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Waterford and Limerick Railway.—Among the grounds which the company has for congratulating itself is the advent of Mr. Malcomson and his friends on the directory of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Line. This will lead to the connecting of Waterford with America, and thus giving the Waterford and Limerick the carriage of goods and passengers between the Old and the New World. A large portion of the Continental traffic will come for the Atlantic Mail line, in preference to the Liverpool, and it must rest greatly with the South Wales Railway, whether that traffic comes from Southampton to Bristol, or from Southampton *via* Milford. Much depends on the boats on the Milford station. Messrs. Ford and Jackson have single-handed done a great deal for this trade; but it is as unfair to them as it is to the Waterford and Limerick line to open an unfair competition to Cork. It is a folly to expect a large passenger trade from Cork, and what is the use in going to increased expense for the cattle and goods trade?—*Waterford Mail.*

The Road Child Murder.—The memorial to the Home Secretary from the Mayor and other influential inhabitants of Bath, praying for a special commission to investigate this mysterious tragedy, and which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday last, has been forwarded through Mr. Tite, one of the members for the city. Mr. Tite has communicated with the Mayor of Bath, stating that he has had an interview with Sir G. C. Lewis, who, looking to the grave importance of the subject, and the influential names attached to the memorial, has promised to give the matter his most anxious and patient consideration.

Reformatory Schools.—A Parliamentary return was issued on Saturday, giving statistical information with reference to the reformatory schools of the United Kingdom. The total number of reformatories in England is forty-seven, of which four are for Catholics. The forty-three Protestant institutions have accommodation for 2[illegible]2 boys and 367 girls. The four for Catholics can receive 586 boys and 200 girls. The actual number of inmates is, of course, less than the possible number. The Protestant buildings at present contain 1,634 boys and [illegible]2 girls; those for Catholics 485 boys and 161 girls. The total number of reformatories in Scotland is 27, capable of accommodating 800 boys and 374 girls. The 9 reformatory institutions in Ireland have accommodation for 330 boys and 295 girls. The actual numbers occupying them are 189 boys, and 78 girls.

Courtship Extraordinary.—The most extraordinary case of this kind of which we remember to have heard has been brought to light within the last few days at Moulton, in this county. The circumstances are briefly these:—About seven years ago a girl of 16, named Catherine Coome, married her first cousin, a painter of the same name, at Cheltenham, of which town they were both natives. After some time they came to reside at Bedford, where the wife assumed the male attire and the name of Fred, and passed as the son of her husband, working with him at his trade. In the same house with them lodged a Miss Smith, a straw bonnet maker, who fell in love with Fred, and Fred reciprocated the affection, and passed himself off and was received as Miss Smith's sweetheart. The intimacy has now lasted between them five months, Fred sleeping every night with the painter, and Miss Smith entertaining no doubt whatever that her lover was a man. Three weeks ago they all three came to reside at Moulton, whither they were followed by Miss Smith's father, who received a letter from Cheltenham stating that his daughter was keeping company, not with a male, but with a female, and that the supposed father of the latter was in reality her husband. Fred, on being taxed with the deception, admitted the truth of the charge, to the no small surprise of poor Miss Smith. The police then took Fred into custody, and escorted him to Northampton on Wednesday last, when he was brought before the county magistrates, and remanded. He (we continue the masculine gender) is now 23 years of age, of middle height, slender, and of handsome features. His hair is closely cropped, and he is dressed in a black glazed cap, cloth coat, greyish vest and trousers, and Balmoral boots. The motives for his conduct are hitherto inexplicable, and even the husband, who brings him food to the station-house, does not attempt to unravel them.—*Northampton Express.*

There is a talk about an experiment to come off at Greenwich with diving-boats, which will enable the occupant to go to the bottom for a couple of days, and navigate about in all directions, coming up all right again. This is no novelty, though, after all, as a Frenchman, forty years since, exhibited such a machine, and it is no novelty for any Londoner to be under water; for, thanks to St. Swithin, we have accomplished forty days of it. True to the legend, on the forty-first day we had splendid weather.—*Court Journal.*

Heavy Taxation for a Light Affair.—The New York correspondent of the *Mobile Register* relates the following:—Recently a gentleman returned from Europe. He had been absent with his family seven months. He paid his gas bill the day he left, and the house had not been opened for seven months, yet when the gas-man took a return from the meter, and a bill was made out for fifty-two dollars. Mr. Grinnell went and complained to the secretary, related the circumstances, and threatened exposure for such a barefaced robbery. He refused to pay the bill. "Very well, sir," said the secretary. Mr. Grinnell went home and told his wife. "Pay it," said she. "Why so?" said he. "Because," said she, "the day we left New York I had to go back to the house for some article I had forgot. The window shutters were fastened. I lit the gas. The other day, when we returned, I found it still burning." The bill was paid, for a steady gas flame had been burning for seven months.

Destructive Storm.—Leipsic was visited on the 27th ult. with a storm, which only lasted a quarter of an hour, but during that time committed the greatest havoc. Some of the hailstones weighed from 2½ ozs. to 5 ozs., and, although they fell at half-past six p.m., encumbered the streets and roads on the following day. Every pane of glass facing the west was instantly broken. The trees were stripped of their leaves and fruit. The town museum has greatly suffered, the pictures and prints in the rooms even being injured. The Napoleon, by De la Roche, has been damaged in 16 places, the Cromwell in 12, and others more or less. The printing-house and dwelling of F. A. Brockhaus have had their roofs and other parts severely injured. In the four houses composing the whole establishment the number of panes destroyed by the hail amounts to 1,328, and in an outhouse to 565 more. Horses and men have been killed, waggons and carriages, although heavily laden, overturned, and several children were missing when the report left. On the same day, but some hours earlier, another calamity occurred at Gotha, where the Castle of Friedenstein was discovered to be in flames, and about four o'clock had to be battered down with cannon. The castle contained a church with a vaulted burial place for royal persons, a theatre, halls of session for the holding of councils, a museum with a library of 200,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins, a collection of pictures and prints, a cabinet of art, a collection of objects in natural history, a Chinese collection, and another of casts from antique statues. It was not known whether the edifice and its contents were insured or not.—*Express.*

Correspondence.

THE RECENT CASE DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Offices, 28, Westmoreland-street. Dublin, 4th September, 1860.

In re O'Reilly.

Dear Sir,—In taking leave of this unhappy case, I think it right to send you a copy certificate which I have this day received from Surgeon Smyly. Mr. O'Reilly, after the termination of the inquiry, came to Dublin, and this day had a very long interview with Dr. Smyly, who was previously in possession of the entire evidence given on the inquiry. What occurred at that interview I cannot say, as no third party was present, but I feel it due to Dr. Hamilton to publish the certificate of Surgeon Smyly, coinciding as he does in every point with Dr. Hamilton, and feeling as I do that to Dr. Hamilton's skill and honourable conduct Mr. O'Rielly's present position is owing,—Your's, very faithfully,

John T. Hinds.

[Copy.]

I certify that I have had an interview with Mr. James O'Reilly, and that I found him perfectly rational upon every subject we conversed upon. I have recommended him to travel for the benefit of his general health. I consider him to be in a sound state of mind.

Josiah Smyly, F.R.C.S.I.,
13, Merrion-square North.
September 4th, 1860.

RAILWAY MINSTRELSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, September 4, 1860.

Sir,—For several Sundays past I have been a passenger by the railway to Kingstown, and it so happened that on each occasion there was in the train a professional fiddler, playing on his instrument. I may therefore assume that his journeys are not confined to once going and returning, but through the day and evening are thus occupied. I know, from experience, that he levies contributions from the passengers. His playing, certainly, is not without the knowledge of the company's guards and other servants. What I want to ask is, do the company permit this man to repeat his journeys upon one return ticket, or do they farm out the very objectionable privilege to him, as they do to others the justifiable one of advertising, &c? To many, the practice of fiddle playing on a Sunday is objectionable; but, apart from that, it is distasteful to almost everybody to have music forced upon one, and to be virtually obliged to contribute, for it does become an obligation when the refusal to give, as so many others are doing, makes one a marked man—a position which few have the courage to encounter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Frequent Passenger.

"NATIONAL PETITIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have observed, for the past two successive Sundays, at Westland-row Catholic Church, a system of "touting" for signatures to this petition, which is very unusual in the present day, and, having regard to the place and the time chosen, appears to me to be peculiarly objectionable. I can hardly imagine that the worthy parish priest sanctions such conduct, although he cannot but be identified, by his permission of the table and writing materials within the precincts of the enclosure, with the impropriety. I offer no opinion upon the question of a Repeal of the Union, but I think that there is a time and place for all things, and that the Sabbath-day and the very threshold of a place of worship, are not the most appropriate time or place for rushing into the very depths of political turmoil. If the generality of petitions to Parliament are signed as the petition in question is, petitioning is a mere humbug, and no heed should be paid to any number of petitions, nor to any amount of signatures, for every body passing in and out here is asked to sign, and the youngest child who can sign his name is as welcome, no matter how innocent of the wrangle of politics he may be, as the adult who signs more because he feels flattered at being considered worthy of petitioning the Imperial Parliament, and at being allowed to subscribe his name, than from understanding the object sought to be attained. I believe it is against the rules of Parliament to receive a petition where the sheet of paper containing the signatures does not set forth the petition, and such is the case here. Those who sign have not read or seen the petition, which, besides, is an ironical one, and, therefore, also will probably be rejected, as there is a rule of the House of Commons against answering ironical questions, and, no doubt, there is a similar rule against the receipt of petitions framed in an ironical strain, or expressed in a manner which is not only not serious, but is offensive—such as that England has avowed it is quite legitimate in the Italians to relieve themselves from a yoke which they disapprove of, therefore they cannot object to the Irish doing the same. Does any one suppose that such a petition as this will be received; or, even if not strictly inadmissable, that it will receive any attention, or earn for it, or for the dupes who signed such impracticable stuff, anything but too well-deserved censure and contempt?—Your obedient servant,

Common Sense.

THE SHILLING ART UNION—EXHIBITION OF PRIZES.

To spread the refining influences of art amongst all classes of society, and, at the same time, to encourage the productions of native genius, are objects well deserving the approbation and support of all who have the social welfare of the people at heart. In France, we believe, first originated the idea of bringing works of art within the reach of the humbler classes of society, by the establishment of cheap Art Unions. The success of the project exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and was quickly followed by the institution of similar undertakings in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns in England, the promoters of which experienced similar favourable results. Dublin, though last in the list, was, we believe, first in proportion to her circumstances, so far as regards a manifestation of feeling in favour of Shilling Art Unions, and the noblemen and gentlemen who took so laudable and active a part in the organisation and working of the Dublin Shilling Art Union deserve the highest praise. Mr. M. Angelo Hayes, the secretary, himself an artist of no mean reputation, rendered invaluable aid in the promotion of the object which the committee had in view. Democratic orators invariably indulge in expatiating on the pre-eminence of Ireland as a nation of poets, warriors, painters, and so forth, but while we can lay claim to a fair share of eminent men in the various departments of civilised life, which reflect honour on those who excel in them, this hyperbolical clap-trap has a most injurious effect on the energies of the people, and lead them to imagine they can be great without exertion. To excel in the Fine Arts is a work of time and persevering energy, not to be accomplished by an enthusiasm which overlooks difficulties, and which is appalled when they come in the way. Many a genius has been born "to blush unknown" from the want of encouragement; and we cannot but recognise the establishment of Art Unions as the most effectual means of inspiring the timid with confidence to make further attempts, and of affording them the necessary support to enable them to pursue their professional career with effect. During the Exhibition of Paintings in the Royal Hibernian Academy we had occasion to advert to some of the works exhibited in no very flattering terms; and inasmuch as the prizeholders in the Dublin Shilling Art Union were obliged to select from these paintings—except they availed themselves of the option of employing private artists, which was done in but a few instances—our criticisms, generally speaking, hold good. Regarding the exhibition which was opened yesterday in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Royal Dublin Society. Amongst the paintings commissioned is No. 24 in the catalogue, "Charge of the 3rd Light Dragoons at Moodkee." This is a first-class picture in its way, and will be sure, in the midst of the chaff by which it is surrounded, to attract attention. "Jeptha's Daughter," No. 4, is an extremely pleasing representation, the only fault, in our opinion, being, that the figure is not feminine enough, and has a bloated look. No. 72, "In the Gap of Dunloe," deserves special notice for its careful, delicate finish; and those who visit Killarney will be fortunate, indeed, if they see the celebrated Gap under such favourable circumstances as are represented. There is another picture by the same artist, "Kiun Corra Castle," on the Suir, near Clonmel, which deserves attention. "Gossip at the Well" is a pretty and truthful little picture. The same observation applies to "Boy and Game," and "A Cottager." The exhibition, which will remain open to the public free of charge until Saturday, will repay a visit, not altogether so much on account of the excellence or the pictures, exhibited as that it will afford an opportunity of learning by contrast to form a judgment on works of art, and will abundantly supply the censor on public taste with materials for criticism.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and a select circle of ladies and gentlemen, visited the exhibition in the afternoon. His Excellency minutely inspected the various paintings, and also the Society's fine collection of casts from the antique.

THE SALMON FISHERIES OF KERRY.

(From the Correspondent of the Cork Constitution.)

The list of conservators for the Killarney, Killorglin, and Cahirciveen Salmon Fisheries districts presents a board of gentlemen all locally interested, and many of them recognised as active promoters of the legislative measures adopted for the preservation of the district fisheries. Without active men—and interest begets activity, to carry out practically the spirit and letter of those laws, designed for the public good, legislation will be useless. The preservation of the spawning fish, the prevention of Sunday fishing, the observance of the close season, &c., must inevitably lead—indeed, it has so led already—to a vast increase of the salmon. But these wholesome and humane restraints cannot be enforced unless by local vigilance and independence. The unanimity of the conservators, the disregard of personal interest, and the firm and unflinching administration of the law against all offenders will certainly achieve the end of all well-disposed people—the increase of salmon in our lakes and rivers. If there is sport in these places for the tourists, they will avail of it in our charming localities, and will not be grudging of their expenditure; but, if they come once or twice, and experience disappointment where disappointment ought not be met, they will return and never visit again. From this class alone see what benefit would arise to our rustic hotel-keepers, and through them to the other grades from whom their supplies should come, as well as to the peasantry whom these gentlemen so liberally employ. Look, again, at the many large families who derive their existence from fishing? The hawlers and bag-net fishers are primarily interested in the preservation of the fish; yet, how often do we find them violating or conniving at the violation of the law for the purpose of reaching the high price a fish would bring in the close season.

It is clearly the interest, then, of all classes, high and low, to protect and preserve the salmon in the seasons prescribed by law for these purposes. These seasons have been fixed after much deliberation and at considerable trouble and expense, and are now laid down on well-ascertained principles. On the passing of the first Fishery Act, 4 and 5 Vic., and the establishing of the Fishery Commissioners under it, all the rivers and lakes in Kerry had, I believe, one close season. This was found by experience to be unsuited—that Spring salmon could be had in one river in the same locality much earlier than in another; that the spawning fish varied in their habits in the several rivers, and that, finally, a general close season would be ruinous to the different proprietors and in the same way to the public.

Some four or five years ago then, the Commissioners, after being fully satisfied on the evidence of experienced people, altered the close season to suit the circumstances of the different localities. The Lakes of Killarney and their outlet, the Laune, got a different close season with the Carha, from the Maine, which does not close until the 1st October. This, though just to the river, has its evils, for while salmon may be surreptitiously taken in those rivers whose close season begins the 1st August and ends 1st January, it cannot be seized if it is not seen killed, because, the Maine being now open, the possessor has nothing to say to ensure impunity but that it was taken in the river Maine.

It is therefore that the vigilance, activity, and energy which I have been speaking of is required on the part of the Conservators, who should be, as I am happy to see in this instance they are, all so much interested as to be stimulated to enforce the law whenever violated.

There is another source of retardment to the development of the salmon fishery in the Castlemaine Bay, and one that is loudly complained of by the bag net fishermen and local anglers—the erection and continuance of stake weirs. These, I believe, have been pronounced illegal by the Fishery Commissioners, as impeding the navigation. Why do not the conservators, then, call on the Commissioners to remove them? It is the duty of the conservators to represent such weirs, and why not discharge that duty? If they do not do so as a body, the Commissioners are empowered to grant an inquiry, on the application of one or more conservators or proprietors, and I have no doubt but the Commissioners would comply with any well-founded application. I assume this, from the fact of having one of these obstructive weirs removed lately on the river Maine, on the complaint of two interested proprietors of the neighbourhood, after inspection by one of the Commissioners, who pronounced it detrimental to the navigation after long standing.

It is now, therefore, for the Killarney Fishery proprietors to see if any impeding weirs exist anywhere to the free run of the fish to the Lakes through the Laune, and if they find that there is, no delicacy, no sympathy with long-continued obstructiveness to the public weal, irrespective of their own individual interest, ought to prevent them from enforcing the law. The Commissioners are a new body entering into official life, and it is expected of them that they will do the public justice.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected during the past week as Fishery Conservators for the districts of Killarney, Killorglin, and Cahirciveen:—Sir William D. Godfrey, D.L.; The M'Gillicuddy, D.L.; James Butler, D.L.; Maurice James O'Connell, D.L.; Rev. Richard Herbert, Rev. William De Moleyns, J.P.; Captain Oliver Day Stokes, J.P.; Eusebius M'Gillicuddy Eagar, J.P.; Edward Rae, J.P.; John Francis Fitzgerald, J.P.; Thomas Galwey, J.P.; Francis D. Rae, Esq.; Henry Dodd, Esq.; Michael James Foley, Esq.; John O'Dowde, Esq.; Andrew Talbot, Esq.; Morto O'Sullivan, Esq.; Thomas B. Hassell, Esq.

Unitarianism a Failure.—Mr. Martineau, one of the most prominent Unitarians of England, makes the following confession:—"I am constrained to say that neither my intellectual preference nor my moral admiration goes heartily with the Unitarian heroes, sects, or productions of any age. Ebionites, Arians, Socinians, all seem to me to contrast unfavourably with their opponents, and to exhibit a type of thought and character far less worthy, on the whole, of the true genius of Christianity. I am conscious that my deepest obligations, as a learner from others, are in almost every department to writers not of my own creed. In philosophy, I have had to unlearn most that I had imbibed from my early text-books, and the authors in chief favour with them. In Biblical interpretation, I derive from Calvin and Whitby the help that fails me in Crell and Belsham. In devotional literature and religious thought, I find nothing of ours that does not pale before Augustine, Tauler, and Pascal. And in the poetry of the Church, it is the Latin or German hymns, or the lines of Charles Wesley, or of Keble, that fasten on my memory and heart, and all else feel poor and cold. I cannot help this; and I can only say that I am sure it is no perversity; and I believe the preference is founded in reason and nature, and is already widely spread among us. A man's 'church' must be the home of whatever he most deeply loves, trusts, admires, and reveres—or whatever most divinely expresses the essential of the Christian faith and life; and to be torn away from the great company I have named, and transferred to the ranks which command a far fainter allegiance, is an unnatural, and for me an inadmissible fate."

It is announced that the 26th of October and the 28th of January next have been fixed for the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the army.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN NAPLES.—INTERFERENCE OF SARDINIA.—PASSAGE OF THE PIEDMONTESE THROUGH THE POPE'S TERRITORY.—POSITION OF LAMORICIERE.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Turin who has access to official quarters announces the military arrangement made by Count Cavour's Cabinet in anticipation of the immediate fall of the Bourbon dynasty. The object is to prevent Naples becoming a prey to anarchy. The Neapolitan army is either conquered or broken up. The people are proclaiming Victor Emmanuel. Italy might cause the shipwreck of the monarchial principle, or a French Prince might turn the interregnum to his own profit. There will, however, be no delay. The Piedmontese Bersagliari are to land at Naples forthwith from the Sardinian ships. General La Marmora is to arrive as speedily as possible afterwards with 30,000 men. If the rapid conveyance of so large a force should be impossible, the Pope will be asked to allow a passage through his dominions. The Pope has twice before conceded this passage, once to the Austrians, and once to the Neapolitans. The Sardinian Government is giving every transport they can find, and the Pope's assent may not be required, but time is precious. The question is what Lamoriciere will do in case a Piedmontese force passes through the Pope's territory, and other questions besides the Neapolitan may be hastening to a solution. The Sardinians say that Austria will not be touched, but she must cease making Ancona her military port. The Count of Syracuse has addressed a second letter to Victor Emmanuel, urging him, as King of Italy, to occupy Naples. Francis II. is ready and anxious to be off to Gaeta, as the last stage on Neapolitan soil on his route to Vienna or Madrid.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT ROME.

Rome, September 2nd.—It is stated in official quarters, that the French garrison at Rome is to be increased by 3,500 men, in order to better protect that city, as well as Civita Vecchia and Viterbo. General None has been appointed commander of the French division. All political manifestations have been prohibited. Ancona has been declared in a state of siege, and the Papal Delegate has been recalled. Ponte Corvo, and Benevento are almost in a state of insurrection. Agitation likewise prevails in all the other provinces.

AMERICA.

Canada and United States — Londonderry Tuesday.—The Montreal Company's steamer, Anglo-Saxon, which left Quebec on 26th ult., arrived at Moville this morning, and having transferred all her mails, except those for Liverpool, proceeded to Liverpool.

The Anglo-Saxon, bringing 52 passengers, passed the Straits, Nova Scotian, Palestine, and Bohemian, all bound out.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Quebec Thursday noon, on board the steamer Dineston, and arrived same evening at Three Rivers, where he was received by the city authorities, Government officials, and numbers of citizens, who presented him with an address, and in the evening the town was illuminated in honour of his visit.

The Prince's vessel reached Montreal on Friday afternoon, having been escorted the last twenty miles *en route* by a number of steamers gaily decked, and filled with crowds of citizens. Owing to unfavourable weather, his Royal Highness did not land till morning, when he was met at the wharf by the mayor and corporation, the members of the Government, the Commander of the Forces, with a numerous staff, the Anglican and Romish bishops and clergy, &c., and a Guard of Honour and escort furnished by volunteer corps. No less than 20,000 spectators were present. After receiving and replying to addresses from the Mayor, his Royal Highness entered a carriage, and drove in procession through all the principal streets to the exhibition building, which was opened with *eclat*. In the afternoon the Prince proceeded to lay the corner stone of the Victoria Bridge, considerable numbers of invited guests witnessed the ceremony. The city is illuminated this evening, and a magnificent display of fireworks takes place at the Victoria Bridge.

Southampton, Tuesday.—The Adriatic from New York on 25th ult., has arrived off Cowes. She brings 870,343 dollars in specie, of which 200,000 dollars are for England remainder for France. The Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore had arrived out. The Adriatic spoke the Africa on 29th, and passed the wreck of a large ship waterlogged. Nicaragua had taken no steps towards repelling the invasion by Walker. Advices from Havanna report, that the city was healthy. The Coolie trade was rapidly increasing. Exchange irregular. London 60 day's sight 15 to 15¼ p.m.

New York, August 24.—The money market is active. London, 109¼ to 110 for sixty days; stock market buoyant; Virginia, 64, 90¾ to 91; New York Central, 84¾; Erie, 29¾ to 30½; Illinois Central, 80¼ to 89¾; cotton market steady, with sales of 1,000 bales; flour and pork active; coffee heavy; freights firm.

MAIL NEWS.

The Pioneer paddle steamer has sailed from Spithead on her voyage to join the Zambese expedition.

The Clara, hired troopship, has arrived at Spithead last evening from Calcutta with the head quarters of the 8th regiment; 12 men, 2 women, and 4 children have died on the passage home.

FEARFUL COLLISION AT HELMSHORE.

Yesterday (Monday), three excursion trains left the East Lancashire station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's line for Bellevue Gardens. On their return, as the second train was drawing near Helmshore, the latter part of the train broke loose and receded towards Ramsbottom, while the former proceeded to Accrington. The consequence was, that the third excursion train, which was coming up at the time, came into collision with the latter part of the second train, causing a fearful smash; some of the carriages crushing several of the inmates to death, whilst seriously injuring the others. So far as can be at present ascertained, there are twelve persons killed and a great many wounded.

FAILURES.

The failure of Messrs. Pararira and Grant, in the wine trade, with very limited liabilities, has been announced; but the estate is expected to realise 10s. in the pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is this month to be a great exhibition of iron, steel, and cutlery, manufactured at St. Dizier, in France. It will continue open till December 1st, and the manufacturers of Sheffield have thus an opportunity of proving their superiority.

The *Times* has a leader on the review at Knowsley, eulogising the spirit of the volunteers, and the general success of the movement.

Additional memorials are to be presented to the Home Office respecting the Road murder, urging the expediency of examining all the Kent family. Mr. Kent is now in London to second the object.

WIND AND WEATHER REPORT.

English.—Carlisle, S E, fine; Dover, N W, moderate; Deal, N W, moderate; Chatham, N W, fine; Gravesend, calm, fine; Liverpool, N W, wet; Manchester, N W, dull; Birmingham, S W, fine; Burnley, E, fine; Lancaster, W, dull; Kendal, W, fine; Goole, W, fine; Harrowgate, N, fine; Newcastle, N W, fine; Sunderland, S W, dull.

Scotch.—Ardrossan, W, fine; Dumfries, N W, fine; Girvan, W, very fine; Glasgow, W, dull; Greenock, W S W; fine; Irvine, W, fine; Kilmarnock, N E, fine; Kircudbright, S W, fine; Port Glasgow, W, Troon, N W, all fine.

Irish.—Derry, W N W, wet; Coleraine, W, fine; Lurgan, S W, fine; Armagh, N N W, dull; Dundalk, N W, fine; Belfast, W, fair; Kingstown, N W, fine; Cork, N, fine; Queenstown, N W, calm, fine, Waterford, N E, fine, Limerick, calm, fine; Galway, W N W, fine.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Sunday Evening.—The upshot of Farini's short interview at Chambery with the French Emperor, and his report on regaining Turin are now known. The King of North Italy has the full assent of his Imperial ally to take under his safekeeping the southern end of the peninsula in the interest of "public order," and a force of 10,000 regular troops are embarked at Genoa for a Neapolitan destination. Whether they will be at all required, and whether "public order" will take care of itself, has to be seen. Cavour had hitherto hesitated and even talked of withdrawal, but Farini's energetic movement has prevailed in the cabinet. General de la Marmora is spoken of as leader for this army of occupation. Idle rumours are afloat on the other side of the Alps to the effect that as Bavaria purposes holding possession of Austrian territory at home, while the Kaiser's disposable army crosses the Po, France is to occupy Milan, Plaisance, Cremona, and Brescia, and so set free the troops of North Italy for the coming duello. In well informed circles, however, the idea of Austria just now stirring a foot is utterly scouted.

The reason now assigned for General Guyon's retirement from command of the French garrison occupying Rome is that he had, in friendly intercourse with Pio Nono, pledged himself to do more than his commission warranted, it never having been his instruction from the French Government to act in concert with Lamoriciere, or interfere outside Rome in any conflict with Italians. General de Noue, who succeeds him, is strictly confined to the safe custody of the Eternal City and its outlet, Civita Vecchia, comprising, of course, the railway. The tract of Italy between the Dictator of the Two Sicilies and the northern kingdom, may afford a battle-ground for some autumnal collisions, but it cannot long be a bar to a junction and amalgamation of both into one continuous nationality.

There is not the slightest justification for the panic which has just sent the Neapolitan Five per cents. from their old flourishing quotation of 116 down to 90. The fundholders will exchange a mere Bourbon security for that of a whole country, and the late unscrupulous acts of that court in tampering with loans and issuing Government stock, the capital of which has been sent off to Trieste, cannot occur under parliamentary control.

Innumerable copies of that damnatory document, Prince Syracuse's letter to his nephew, have been printed off for distribution all over the Neapolitan territory. It is the "last dying speech and full confession" of a dynasty from the fatal cart before the final turn off *à la monde de* Tyburn.

Toggenburg is still Stadholder and stick or cudgel holder over Venetia, and gives evidence of activity in coercion by renewed threats and terrorism; his last is a curiosity. At Rovigo, his delegate, one Malanotti, had reported that breastpins were worn on cravats, the Cross of Savoy being visible thereon to the detective eye; forthwith a penal edict against the sacred symbol was issued and placarded, common *sbirri* being let loose to take by the throat all wearers of this Christian Labarum. Meanwhile, gold rings were perceptible on some hands, male and female, the rim studded or dotted with silver dewdrops, "tears of Italy" being the occult significance of these treasonable emblems; instantly repressive hue and cry was launched against the mourning circlet, and delicate fingers were forcibly ungloved in search of *una furtiva lagrima!* The notion of thus compressing or suffocating the thoughts and aspirations of a whole territory is worthy of the thick-skulled and pachydermatous government capable of such blundering. If the truth might not be told by rings or jewellery, the national sentiment of abhorrence would vent itself in the old classic fashion by whispering the "secret" into the very reeds that still grow on the banks of the Mincio—"*Midas le Roi Midas a des oreilles d'Ane.*"

The Emperor of France, in his progress through new departments of France, has taken to the water at Thonon, and sailed along the margin of Lake Leman to another of his harbours, Evian, on the Savoy side. Speeches and laural branches, and other greenery, abound on his path, while at Chambery the rector of the University, Abbe Chamoussez, propounded a novel theory in his address. Savoy was not only French, but the first attempt of a dictionary of that language was made by a Savoyard, Vaugelas, in 1607; this lexicographer having adorned the *alma mater* of Chambery before Richelieu summoned him to Paris for his *Academie Française*. St. Francis de Sales, Bishop at Annecy, shared with Montagne and Rabelais the merit of forming the actual idiom of France, the saint's style being as pure as the Spanish of St. Theresa. Berthollet, a Savoyard, was like our great Boyle, the father of French chemistry (though he was not like him, also uncle to the Earl of Cork). The Abbe might have added that Rousseau's language was formed, and its raciness acquired among the hills of Savoy.

Reward of Gallantry.—Walter Daish, Esq., Commander of her Majesty's cutter Racer, lying at Kingstown, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with their bronze medal, upon the representation of Captain Boyd, of her Majesty's ship Ajax, for having, on the 11th of June last, while cruising off the county Down, jumped over board and saved the life of one of the naval apprentices, who had fallen from the topmast head into the sea. It was rather rough, with a strong tide running, which rendered this service the more dangerous. Upon Captain Boyd's report, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to appreciate the officer's gallant conduct by presenting him with a handsome gold watch, bearing the following flattering inscription:—"Presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Mr. Walter Daish, R.N., in approval of his prompt and gallant conduct on the 11th June, 1860." We congratulate Mr. Daish upon these well-earned testimonials of his gallantry, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, in a substantial mode, shown their approbation of this officer's gallant conduct in lending a hand to a brother sailor in distress.

Sporting Intelligence.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING—Tuesday.

Stewards—Sir Thomas Burke, Bart; William Quin, Esq; C St. George, Esq.
Ranger—R Browne, Esq.
Deputy-ranger and Keeper of the Match Book—J R Hunter, Esq.
Judge—R J Hunter, Esq.
Starter—Mr M Clancy.

The Royal September Meeting commenced yesterday. The attendance to witness the race for the Angleseas, which for some months past has been largely speculated on, was very numerous. At starting, Irritation (the winner of the Nurseries) was made a great favourite, so little as 2 to 1 being the odds against her; but Bombardier, her stable companion, was obliged to come to her assistance, as she only managed to ran up fourth.

The race for her Majesty's Guineas was a mere exercise canter for Druid; and Aferin, being in humour, and with old Dunne up, won the Kildare Handicap with all ease. With the exception of a slight shower about three o'clock the day held up. We observed the following on the stand and in the enclosure:—Earls of Howth, Clonmel, and Miltown. Lords Dunkellin and Cloncurry, Sir T Burke, MP; M Dunne, Esq, MP; Colonels Westenar and Gambier, Captains Goff, Kirkpatrick, and Stackpoole, several officers from the Curragh Camp and Newbridge, Messrs. G Bryan, of Jenkinstown; John Preston, of Bellinter; R Browne, the Ranger, W Quin, M Longfield, C St George, W Courtenay, T M Naghten, E J Irwin, D Irwin, Machell, 14th Regiment; W H Braithwaite, J. Brennan, Biddulph, &c. The following is a return:—

Scurry Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 sovs added. Anglesea Post. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Cockin's b f Lena Rivers, by Brockley, 2 years, 6st 4lbs (Williams), ... 1
Earl of Howth's Toggery, 3 years, 7st 3lbs (Inglish), ... 2
Mr Keary's Shamrock, 4 years, 8st 12lbs (Conolly), ... 3

Not placed—Buckstone, 8st 10lbs (Murphy); Easter Monday, 7st 13lbs (Lynch); Tomboy, 7st 10lbs (Duggan); Scotia, 7st (D Wynne); Willy Reilly, 7st (Gannon); Orontes, 7st (Brennan); Fix, 7st (T Miller); Captain Franklin, 7st (Gardner); Lawyer, 6st (D Wynne, jun).

Betting—Four to 1 agst Orontes; 5 to 1 agst the winner; 6 to 1, bar two.

The lot kept well together to the distance, when Lena Rivers drew forward and won in a canter, by two lengths; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Willy Reilly broke a bloodvessel in the head soon after starting, fell, and threw his jockey, who fortunately escaped without injury.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, for horses, &c. Weight for age—Three years old, 8st 9lbs; four, 10st 11lbs; five, 11st 4lbs; six and aged, 11st 7lbs. 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. Two miles.

Mr M Longfield's ch c Druid, by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs (Conolly), ... 1
Mr Keegan's Honour Bright, late Hope, 3 yrs (Murphy), ... 2
Captain Stackpoole's Pontefland, 4 yrs (D Meaney), ... 3

Betting—5 to 1 on Druid, who allowed Honour Bright to lead to the chains, when he came away, and won as he pleased. Run in 4 minutes, 7 seconds.

Renewal of the Kildare Handicap, 5 sovs each, 50 sovs added. One mile and a half on the Peel Course. Winners of any handicap race value 100 sovs, after the publication of the weights (June 30th), up to the time of running, to carry 7lbs extra; if of two races of that amount, 10lbs extra.

Earl of Miltown's b h Aferin, by Shawn Buidhe, 5 yrs, 7st (Dunne) ... 1
Mr Cockin's Zenobia, 3 yrs, 5st 2lbs (Gardner) ... 2
Mr Brennan's Glory, 3 yrs, 7st 7lbs (Dunne, jun.) ... 3
Mr Irwin's Garibaldi, 4 yrs, 8st 12lbs (Lynch) ... 0
Mr W Kirkpatrick's Terror, 7st (D Wynne) ... 0
Earl of Howth's Toggery, 6st 12lbs (Inglish) ... 0

Betting—2 to 1 agst Aferin; 3 to 1 agst Zenobia; 4 to 1 agst Glory; 5 to 1 agst Garibaldi.

Aferin got off badly, but, after going a short distance, he went through his horses, made the running at a strong pace, and won a well-contested race by three quarters of a length; the others well up.

Anglesea Stakes, 10 sovs, p p, for two years old—Colts, 8st 4lbs; fillies, 8st. Anglesey Post. 100 sovs added. Second horse to save his stake. The winner of the race to give three dozen of champagne to the Club on the day of the race. (85 Subscribers.)

Mr Disney's b c Bombardier, by Surplice, out of Jeannette (J Wynne) ... 1
Sir T Burke's Elsie (Worthington) ... 2
Earl of Howth's Rein deer (Osborne) ... 3

Not placed—Maggie Lyle (Moran); Irritation (D. Doyle); Irish Jig (Gardner); colt, by Red Hart, out of Miss Murphy; colt, by Red Hart, out of Sister to Chanticleer (Larrissy); colt, by Bandy, out of Chatelaine (R. Wynne); The Quack (Robertson); Ballyedmond (Dunne); Erin-go-Bragh (Lynch); colt, by Bantam, out of Lelia (Duggan); The Cock (Archer); Miss Trooper (James Doyle); Sporting Doctor (Reynolds).

Betting—2 to 1 against Irritation; 3 to 1 against Bombardier; 5 to 1 against Reindeer; 7 to 1 against Ballyedmond; 10 to 1 against Elsie.

After one failure this numerous lot of youngsters got off on good terms, James Wynne, on Bombardier, getting his favourite place next the rails. At the distance Irritation, with whom Mr. Disney declared to win, was in trouble, and Wynne drew forward on Bombardier, accompanied by Elsie and Reindeer, the latter fully two lengths astern of the filly. At the stand Bombardier came away, and won in gallant style by two lengths, a length separating second and third, Irritation a bad fourth, the rest beaten off.

Cricket.

THE GREAT NATIONAL GAME—ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN v. TWENTY-TWO OF ALL IRELAND.

The game is progressing, and, as the moment approaches when victory shall be proclaimed to one side or the other, the interest in the match is rapidly increasing. From an early hour yesterday the grounds were crowded in every part. The Eleven followed up their first innings, which had left Hayward and Parr at the wickets on the previous evening. Lawrence bowled with the greatest skill, and no less was the ability, in the same line, exhibited by Mr. Chapman, of the Leinster Club, who put out two of the best bats of the Eleven. The weather was very favourable in the morning, but towards four o'clock light showers commenced falling, and in a short time the ground was rendered slippery and disagreeable for fielding. Tinley's catches were most disastrous, and drew forth repeated applause from those present. The Eleven wickets (first innings) were down at two o'clock, with 141 scored. The Twenty-two then took up the bat for their second innings, and at half-past five o'clock had scored but 48, twelve wickets down. It is now apparent upon whose side the greater chances lie; but we refrain from speculating too confidently on the result until the game shall have concluded. The score will be published in to-morrow's Irish Times. The Lord Lieutenant visited the grounds yesterday, and manifested the same interest in the proceedings which he has ever shown in the game. A military band, 2nd Dragoons, was present. There will be foot races and fireworks this evening at the close of the match.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Parsonstown, 4th Sept.—On yesterday, while a party of soldiers, employed (for practice), in throwing up earthworks, on the land adjoining the military barracks here, were engaged in excavating a portion of the soil, a human skeleton was discovered, and when exhumed by them an intimation of the circumstance was immediately given to Constable White, of the Crinkle Constabulary station, upon whose requisition the county coroner was shortly afterwards in attendance. It appeared, on investigation, that the skeleton, which was that of a full-grown man, was discovered about 18 inches below the surface, lying on its side, and near the upper portion of it a few keys of ordinary make and size. No traces of clothing or other evidences tending to lead to identification could be found; and the coroner having communicated with Dr. Wynne Pelham Fraser, the medical staff officer of the depot, and having made several local inquiries, did not consider that any further information could be gained by the empannelling of a jury, and, consequently, no inquest was held.

Tullamore.—The members of the Tullamore Town Council having been, for the first time, elected on Saturday last, they yesterday assembled for the purpose of selecting a chairman, the result of their meeting being the unanimous election of Dawson French, Esq., J.P. Mr. William English, clerk of the petty sessions, was at the same time appointed their secretary.

Cork Mayoralty of 1861.—The question of the chief magistracy for this city was the subject of private discussion on Monday, between the Radical members of the Town Council, when it was suggested to invite Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., to again put himself in nomination, and thus shut out other Radical aspirants. It was said that this course is likely to be acted on.—*Constitution.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Wardlaw, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. F. Heidleman, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Overture, "Lucia D'Lammermoor" (Donizetti); Waltz, "Satanella" (Laurent); Selection from "Il Flauta Magico" (Mozart); Quadrille, "Lurline" (Wallace); Selection from "Atilla" (Verdi); Song, "Il Bacio" (Arditti); Galop, "La Postilion" (Zabel.)

Yesterday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Howes and Cushing's celebrated United States Circus arrived in Kingstown from Bray, where they had been performing the previous day. At twelve o'clock the whole *troupe* formed in procession, and proceeded through the town by the following route:—Sallynoggin-road, Upper George's-street, Forty-foot-road, Crofton-road, Lower George's-street, Mulgrave-road, and back to the top of Corrig-avenue, where in a field belonging to Mr. Crosthwaite, a large circular marquee had been erected, and fitted up for performing in. The procession consisted of the carriage containing the band, drawn by ten horses, which was followed by ten other horses, ridden by the various *artistes* of the company, who moved along two deep; and last in the train was a handsome carriage, drawn by four greys, in which were seated the proprietor and some members of the acrobatic *corps*. At two o'clock in the afternoon the first entertainment was held, and a large number of the *elite* of Kingstown was present. The evening performance took place at half-past seven, and was attended by over two thousand persons. On both occasions the company proved themselves fully worthy of the patronage they had received, and displayed more than ordinary skill and ability in the various feats of horsemanship which they performed. Mr. Carlotti Stevens and Mr. Carlow performed in their best style, and were the chief attractions of the entertainment; some of their tricks and acrobatic movements being of the most ingenious and daring description. Mr. Fenner and Mr. Dolphin's acting, as clowns, amused the audience with their drolleries and ready wit. The entertainments concluded with the introduction of the comic mules, Pete and Barney, whose perverseness and stubborness elicited considerable mirth and applause. The orchestral performance was highly creditable, and performed a selection of music well suited to the occasion. The company leave Kingstown early this morning for Celbridge, where they will have two performances to-morrow.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Jeremiah Murphy was brought up in custody of Constable 68 F, and charged by Mrs. Sarah Troy, of Blackrock, with feloniously stealing from her parlour the sum of 14s. in cash. From her evidence, it appeared that she lives with her husband and son at Newtown Park, County Dublin, and was in the habit of attending in a huxter's shop, which belonged to her son; there were only three apartments occupied by them, the shop, a parlour off the shop, and a sleeping apartment over the shop. The husband and son, being labourers, were usually absent from home during the day, and she, as on the day in question, the 3rd instant, was alone in the house. About half-past eleven or twelve that day she took the money out of the till, counted it, and placed it on the parlour table; it amounted to fourteen shillings—viz., half a sovereign in gold and four shillings in silver, and was the property of her son. She left it on the table, awaiting his return, who required it to purchase some goods for the shop. She also stated that the back door leading to the room was bolted, and no person could enter the room except through the shop, in which she was standing. About five minutes after she left the parlour Murphy came into the shop, and asked for a pint of porter on credit, which she refused to give; he then asked for a bit of paper to light his pipe, and proceeded for this purpose into the parlour, in which there was a fire, where he remained a few minutes and then went out. A short time after she missed the money, and looked for him in the street, but did not see him for more than half an hour, when she saw him standing at the Post-office, and afterwards gave him in charge to the constable. The constable deposed that upon arresting him he found on his person four shillings, two sixpences in silver, and four pence in copper. His worship ordered him to be sent for trial to the county sessions.

A strong, able-looking man, about thirty years of age, named Lawrence Moore, labourer, residing at Kingstown-avenue, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Breen, and charged by him with riotous conduct, offering to fight persons passing through Upper George's-street, and pretending to be drunk.—The magistrate sentenced him to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, in default of payment of a fine of one shilling.

Samuel Graham, Ball's-court, labourer, was brought up in custody of Constable 122 F, and charged by him with being drunk at Lower George's-street, and also with having created a disturbance and striking a man at same place, on the previous evening.—The prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of 1s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY IN AID OF CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the committee of "The Young Men's Auxiliary in aid of the Church Education Society for Ireland," held at No. 10, Kildare-street, on Monday evening, the 3rd inst.—the Rev. Alexander Leeper, B.D., in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, "That the following gentlemen be appointed local secretaries to the Young Men's Auxiliary for the undermentioned branches: Rev. W. P. Walsh, for Sandford, Dublin; Rev. W. C. Townsend, Ballysodare, for Collooney; Mr. John M'Watters, jun., for Armagh; Mr. James H. Smith, for Raphoe; Mr. Frederick J. Clark, Dungiven, for the united parishes of Dungiven, Banagher, and Boveragh; and Mr. John E. Hunt, for Rathmines county of Dublin."

Mr. Buxton, M.P., in Defence of Talk.—At a dinner given at Maldon, on Thursday last, for the purpose of reviving the Old Maldon Independent Reform Club, Mr. Charles Buxton, in acknowledging the toast to "the Liberal Members of the House of Commons and Mr. C. Buxton," made the following defence of the vast amount of talk perpetrated during the past session in the House of Commons:—"I thank you for drinking the health of the Liberal members of the House of Commons. It feels strange to hear ourselves spoken well of—of late the members of that House have had nothing but hard words. Everybody has been telling us that we do nothing but talk and talk, instead of legislating. In fact, some people seem inclined to think that Parliament is a nuisance, and that a good, comfortable despot, like Louis Napoleon, would be a much better thing. I confess I regret that just now, when Constitutional Government is rearing its head again in Europe, the press of this country should seem eager to decry our Parliament, as if it were effete and useless, and really, I venture to ask, what is the fact? Is it the fact that Parliament this year has done nothing but talk? Why, the Commercial Treaty alone has been ample work for any one session. Doubtless the blaze of glory with which that treaty was ushered in has become somewhat clouded. (Cheers.) But surely the reaction against it has gone too far. There seems to be sober reason for believing that in due time it will open the way to a vast trade with France, and will bind us to that country by those fine but strong ties of mutual interest which are the best guarantees for peace. Besides which, we must remember that the treaty swept our statute book clear of the last—but still large—remains of protection. It might be regarded as the open avowal by England, after 13 years' actual experience of her faith in free trade. Gentlemen, it was inevitable that an undertaking so great, pregnant with such consequences, should call forth an immense amount of debate. How can it be that Parliament has done nothing, when it has carried through this most weighty enterprise? Then, again, there was the Reform Bill. Now, it is true that the Reform was done to death. The grave soon closed upon its short and troubled career. But, gentlemen, it must surely be some excuse for the delay of legislation that Parliament has had a Reform Bill to discuss. And although that measure is deferred, I do not think the talk was all thrown away. The minute, thorough sifting which the Reform question received will be invaluable to the Government in the construction of the next bill. They must have come to see that what the people of this country are resolved on is this—that the working classes shall no longer be shut out from a fair share of political power, but that at the same time due precaution shall be taken for retaining a fair share of power in the hands of the existing constituents, so that no single class shall be the sole, unchecked ruler of this land. (Cheers.) That is the conclusion to which the debates on the Reform Bill seem to point. If the Government grasp that conclusion, and base their next bill on that principle, the talk of the session will have been tedious no doubt to those who heard it, but not barren of good to the country. But, gentlemen, those who have a seat in the House of Commons know well what a vast amount of work is done by that body which attracts little or no attention. Every year, and this year among others, a very large number of bills pass through the House that awaken little discussion, and are scarcely glanced at by the press, and yet which carry out, little by little, bit by bit, a host of improvements, and redress, bit by bit, a host of grievances. I often wonder how, in despotic countries, the people contrive ever to make known or to get rid of those multitudinous, small, and yet harassing annoyances which our representative system is so well calculated to plane away. But, in truth, in despotic countries they are not planed away. And I believe the daily ease and well-being of Englishmen are largely due to this incessant, but almost unobserved grubbing, as I may call it, at the noxious weeds that so quickly push their heads up in human society. Again, it is not one of the least functions performed by Parliament that it acts as a national mouthpiece upon all great occasions. Take, for example, the debates on the annexation of Savoy and Nice. Surely it is well that England should have pronounced before all the world, not merely on the Foreign Minister's despatches, but by the voice of her representative assembly, her solemn condemnation of that rascality. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I might go on counting up the important duties that Parliament does, and does well, even in her last energetic session—I might dwell on the intellectual stimulus given to the whole country by the discussion of great questions in that arena. But it would be too bad if, in seeking to defend Parliament from the charge of talking too much and too long, I were myself to fall into the same blunder. I will only beg of you that, when the House of Commons is ridiculed as a do-nothing, garrulous, audie body, you will remember that the talk talked in Parliament during the last 500 years has talked England into being about the happiest, richest, and best-governed country in the whole world."—*Essex Advertiser.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SAT. 1.—Some foreign journals, says the *Patrie*, announce that General de Goyon will not return to Rome, but that General de None will be invested with the command of the French troops in that city. M. Brenier, French Minister at Naples, has (says the *Nord*) requested the King's Government to pay immediately the indemnities due to French subjects from the bombardment of Palermo. The telegraphic communication between Naples and Turin is interrupted. A telegram, in the *Constitutionnel*, from Turin, says—"The Count of Syracuse is to put himself at the head of the Government of Naples, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, as soon as Francis II. shall have quitted his capital, which seems inevitable at an early date. The Count has written another letter to his nephew, in which he exposes the gravity of his situation, and demonstrates to him that it is impossible he can longer retain his throne. This *Opinione Nationale* of Turin adds that the Count of Syracuse is expected in Turin in a few days. The same journal states that a Ministerial crisis had taken place during the last few days. Count Cavour tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few hours after, and the reconciliation of the Cabinet appears to have been marked by greater latitude allowed to the Volunteers embarking for Sicily. The princes and princesses of Piedmont, including the Duchess of Genoa, arrived at Como on the 28th, and were received by the population with great enthusiasm. Kossuth was expected in the same town on that day. His two sons are now at Milan, and are shortly to meet their father at Turin. The *Constitutionnel* says that Prince Giovanelli has purchased from the Duke of Modena a vast estate on the banks of the Adige; also, that an agent of his Royal Highness is now at Padua, charged to sell all the real property he possesses in Lombardy and Venetia. These circumstances appear to indicate that the Duke has abandoned all hopes of returning to Italy. A number of Italian exiles at Trieste have sent a silver battery and a handsome silk banner, with the national colours, accompanied by a patriotic address, expressing their best wishes for his success. The fact of Trieste sharing in the sentiments of the Italians has caused great annoyance to the Imperial party at Vienna. A letter from Marseilles of the 27th says—"Garibaldi's wife is here; she awaits a Garibaldian ship to convey her to her husband. This leads to a supposition that a reconciliation has been brought about between them. It may be remembered that Garibaldi, after having received an anonymous letter which led to a stormy explanation, separated from his wife (one of the daughters of the rich Marquis Raymondi), on the very evening of their marriage." The other news in the Madrid journals of the 27th is that the Spanish Government, anticipating grave events at Naples, has ordered another vessel of war to that station. The *Austrian Gazette* of the 31st, on the authority of a communication from Warsaw, says that the report of an approaching interview between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia is very generally credited, and that preparations for the interview are now being made at Warsaw. The Duke de Brabant left Ostend for Brussels on Wednesday. On the previous evening the Duke and Prince Regent of Prussia walked for some time by the seaside. The Prussian Government has appointed Mons. Rehfues, Attache to the Legation at Constantinople, its Commissioner in Syria. Prince Napoleon, it is said, is about to pay a visit to the principal manufacturing towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Palace of the Tuileries, one wing of which has been for some time condemned, is now undergoing considerable repairs. The old beams, which were found to be quite worm-eaten, have been taken out, and replaced by others of cast iron. The workmen are now engaged in the apartments on the first floor of one of the pavilions built by Henry IV. The State apartments have not been touched, and are still open to the public. The great Maestro, Henri Herz, has returned to Paris from Germany, where he has been making a professional tour. Meyerbeer, who has been sojourning at Schwalbach, has gone to Dieppe for the baths.

Another correspondent, dating from Paris, on Sunday evening, writes as follows :—

The 62nd Regiment of the Line left Paris this morning for Toulon, *en route* for Rome. The 1st battalion left by special train at three a.m., and the 2nd and 3rd battalions started one hour later. The 53rd Regiment has already taken its departure for Lyons. In order to conceal the game, the Government has given orders to represent these reinforcements merely as garrison changes; I can assure you that the statement is absolutely false. Not a single company is under orders to leave Vecchia, or Civita Vecchia. At the present time, I hear, on good authority, that the French Government has sent in a note to the Pope, intimating that the army would confine its self to the defence of Rome and Civita Vecchia, and that to pay any invasion of the remainder of his territory, his Holiness must trust in his own resources.

The French Government have just purchased ten large steam transports in the United States. This is another of those pacific signs of which I have lately had so many to record.

You are already aware that the Neapolitan Government have sent M. Cajanicles to Paris to do penance for the assault on Baron Brenier. But I am informed that in addition Naples will have to pay a sum of 3,000 piastres as an indemnity for the losses suffered by the French residents in Palermo, in consequence of the bombardment, to make over to France the palace of the embassy, which is at present rented from a private individual, and lastly, to confer the grand cordon of the Order of St. Januarius on M. Thouvenel.

According to the latest accounts from Naples the King had not taken the advice of his uncle, the Count of Syracuse, and "followed the example of the Duchess of Parma." He had made up his mind to follow the "pernicious counsels" of Count Trapani, take the command of such of his troops as are willing to fight, meet Garibaldi in the field, and in the event of a defeat retire to Gaeta. General de Nunziante, formerly one of the firmest supporters of the bombarding dynasty now in such a dismal plight, has followed the example of the tools of tyranny in all ages, and gone over to Garibaldi. The general state of disorganisation which prevails in the Neapolitan capital is well described by the Turin correspondent of the *Debats*, who writes under the date of the 30th inst. :—

"You have been already informed by telegraph of the state of dissolution into which the kingdom of Naples has fallen. It appears that at the present moment M. Livorio Romano is the only one who exercises any semblance of authority. As to the Count de Syracuse, his manœuvres have met with no success. The Prince, it is said, has refused to be appointed Lieutenant of Victor Emmanuel at Naples; but he only met with general contempt, and all straightforward men of all shades of opinion expressed themselves very severely on the subject. Every one here is preoccupied with what is about to take place, and the most extraordinary rumours are in circulation. According to some General La Marmora is about to leave for Naples at the head of a corps d'armée of 30,000 men, and others add that the King himself will proceed to that capital. The real state of the case is this :—All the disposable vessels of war are to be sent to Naples, and some battalions will be embarked on board of them, to be ready to act as circumstances may require. The Government has even chartered some merchant steamers to reinforce its navy. Garibaldi, on his side, appears perfectly resolved on assuming the dictatorship of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The petty provisional Governments who have installed themselves at Posenza and elsewhere entitle all their documents 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel; Garibaldi, Dictator.' The individuals who compose these Governments take on themselves the title of pro-dictators. What is certain is, that the popularity of Garibaldi at Naples is as great as possible. His name possesses a true *prestige*. The exiles who are still here feel instinctively that their ascendancy is no longer the same, and that the force of circumstances has brought them down to a second rank.

"These movements will make the public believe that war is imminent, and this opinion is strengthened by a placard which is pasted up on the wall, requesting all the owners of carts and waggons to have their names inscribed. The object of this measure is to organise a supplementary waggon train. As such a proceeding only takes place in time of war, the public regard that event as imminent. The fact, however, may be only intended as a measure of precaution."

The *Patrie* states that great military preparations are making in Piedmont. A corps of 30,000 men has been organised at Novi, and they are under orders to proceed to Genoa, where they would embark at a moment's notice, probably for Naples. At Turin the National Guard are doing garrison duty, no troops of the line being available. I mentioned some time ago that an order had been given to mobilise 100,000 men. I now learn that it has been carried out, and the various corps to form the army of the east are now in readiness to do anything that may be required of them. At this point of time they constitute an army of observation along the Rhine frontier.

The *Independance Belge* denies that any note has been sent by France to Brussels with reference to the volunteer corps. This is true in the letter, but not in the spirit. Very earnest remonstrances, verbal only, have been made by the French Embassy in the Belgian capital.

NAPLES.

The condition of affairs in Naples is thus sketched by a correspondent writing on the 28th ult :—

If those sovereigns who govern their people badly, and with an army and priests only, could ever be taught a lesson, what is now taking place in this country might be studied with profit. Here is King Francis with an army of 100,000 men, a very respectable fleet, and the majority of the priests in his favour, yet he finds himself alone, friendless, despised, in an hour of supreme necessity. He who only a few weeks ago scoffed at the advice of those who warned him of coming danger is now supplicating in almost humiliating language the Foreign Minister how to give him advice and protection. Wretched young man, unfortunate prince! the sins of the father have indeed visited the son with unsparing severity. It is now the hour for Francis to be tortured—at least morally—imprisoned, humiliated, disgraced! His Majesty has sent on board ship all his valuables, including pictures, and very large sums of money have long since been sent out of the country. But whether he will go to Gaeta or clean out of the kingdom, no one seems to know; nor can I say even at this moment whether he intends to make a last effort to rally the army and oppose Garibaldi's forces, now supposed to be approaching Salerno. H.R.H. of Syracuse (his uncle) thinks the King ought to retire; so do many about him. Even the Nuncio asks that he should leave Naples and spare blood. Diplomacy looks on, and gives no advice whatever. A great many leading military and naval officers have given in their resignation. The royal forces in Calabria have melted away, and no longer exist. Some of the men have got back to Naples, and talk of a *tradimento!* The fact is, the King's army, like the navy, will not fight for him against Garibaldi and their brother Italians.

The latest accounts from the provinces speak of the revolution having spread up to Salerno and Avellino, and in the other direction in the Abruzzi, always an anti-royalist country. And what, may be asked, are the Ministry doing in the midst of all this confusion? With the exception of Signor Romano, of the Interior, no one seems to act at all. There are, indeed, Cabinet Councils, but no decisions are arrived at. Troops are ordered about—despatches are written to foreign Courts—advice is asked of the diplomatic world—so day after day passes, and Garibaldi gets nearer to Vesuvius. What the people of Naples desire is that Garibaldi should enter Naples as a deliverer, not as a conqueror; the National Committee are working for this end, and I think the Dictator will not advance until it is quite sure the King does not intend to fight. The Marquis Villamarina has sent for some Piedmontese troops to be ready to land in case there should be any disturbance after the flight of the King. The Piedmontese Government, I hear, think Garibaldi is too much surrounded by Mazzini's friends. It is proposed to form a Provisional Government in the name of Victor Emmanuel, and then to put the Neapolitans to vote, as in Central Italy, for annexation or not.

Naples is tranquil, but no one feels very secure or happy. General Cotrofano is the commandant of the city. The state of siege is not very severely observed. The National Guard do duty, but the castles are in the hands of the regular troops.

The Neapolitan 5 per Cents., which were at 110 some time since, are now at 87½, and must go down to the price of Sardinian Stocks.

P.S.—I hear that the widow of the late King Ferdinand is likely to go to Spain.

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

The following interesting details are supplied in a despatch, dated Villa San Giovanni, August 25 :—

"Events are passing so rapidly that it is scarcely time to record them even in their general features. The whole Calabrese side of the Straits is ours. From Scylla to Reggio there is a succession of little forts, mounting from 15 to 20 guns on an average, and, with the exception of that of the Punta di Pezzo, which is on the beach, situated on the first heights above the sea. Of the only line for military operations, runs along the sea shore, where, likewise, most of the towns and villages are constructed. Above all this line rises a succession of hills up to the backbone of the Apennines, which runs nearly parallel with the Straits. From this description you can see that as soon as a force has one point on the coast it can take this whole line of defence in the rear. The land side of the forts is but indifferently strengthened, and the forts themselves are looked into from the upper line of hills. To oppose, therefore, a resistance to an enemy it is necessary to do so from the heights; and even if it has the inconvenience that, unless the most lofty heights are taken up, the position can still be turned. For the Neapolitans such tactics were doubly difficult, for the heights are the most favourable ground for us, where they cannot compete with us; but, besides, there seemed to be, likewise, little intention on the part of the Neapolitan troops or officers to make a very desperate resistance. They had chosen Monteleone as their real line of defence, and had, besides the garrisons along the line, two flying columns, each of from 1,800 to 2,000, under Generals Melendez and Briganti, the former more properly for the defence of the coast from Bagnara upwards, and the latter for the Straits. After the taking of Reggio this latter force had taken up a position above the fort of the Punta di Pezzo, on the plain which intervenes between the road and the heights. If the Neapolitan General had wished to be taken, he could not have chosen a more appropriate position, for by turning the heights of San Giovanni he could not only be attacked and destroyed by the riflemen from above, but risked likewise having his retreat cut off. The position was so much the more critical as the men landed with Cosens had already taken possession of the heights.

"Garibaldi came out with whatever force was movable from Reggio, taking with the main force the hill line above San Giovanni. San Giovanni, Axziarello, and Pezzo are three long straggling villages along the seashore, extending backwards over the first low heights. Behind them rises a mountain spur full of gardens. These circumstances were taken advantage of to march upon Reggio without being perceived, the column which marched on the road along the shore occupied the attention of the enemy. In order to make matters more secure, the Genoese Carbiniers and two companies of riflemen were sent on to take up a position which should command the line of retreat. All these preparations being completed, the force advanced to the heights, but without showing themselves in a market shot from the enemy. The latter opened out with his four guns as well as with musketry. No answer from our side; Garibaldi had expressly forbidden it. Defeat was not enough; the object was surrender. The Neapolitans could not indulge in no allusions; they were surrounded on all sides and had the sea behind them. They seemed not to see the danger, and began to expend the bullets of ours, who was sent with a white flag, received a bullet through his head. About 2 p.m., however, the whole truth of their position seemed to dawn upon them, a thing to which the passive attitude on our side contributed not a little. A *parlementaire* came over, and his first demand was an armistice, with the *sauf* observation that they were expecting instructions from General Viale. The answer was that we were not expecting in vain, as this latter gentleman had retraced his steps from Bagnara towards Monteleone; that, besides, there had been already sufficient time to make up their mind, and that if they did not surrender at discretion by half-past 3, they would be attacked and driven into the sea. They refused to surrender, because some more troops and guns, under Bixio, were expected.

"At the return of the *parlementaire* great movement was perceptible—soldiers and officers mixed up gesticulating and talking together. Although this lasted some time after the hour for surrender had passed, Garibaldi waited until about five p.m., when all at once shouts arose of *'Viva Garibaldi!'* and *'Viva l'Italia!'* The *parlementaire* came to accept the condition of surrender. Garibaldi himself went down among the Neapolitans, and was almost torn to pieces by hugging and embracing; soldier and officer, together with General Briganti, fraternised. It was, above all, when the Neapolitan soldiers were told that those who wished to go home could do so that joy was greatest. They left their arms and went off in troops. The carbiniers and riflemen on the line of retreat, not knowing what had passed, fired into the first troop, but orders soon set matters right, and the flying column was by nightfall dispersed in all directions, leaving about 2,000 stand of arms, 4 field-pieces, and 10 heavy guns in the fort. But more than all this is the moral effect of this surrender, and of the 2,000 soldiers returning to their homes adoring Garibaldi, besides the position we have gained in the Straits. Indeed, the news has already come in that both the Forte di Fiumara and Scylla have been given up to us.

"Thus we shall probably find no resistance till Monteleon, if even there. The surrender yesterday showed the spirit of the Neapolitan army in a new light. It was, as nearly as possible, defection in mass. Thus the whole country behind Calabria Citeriore and Basilicata is up; they have proclaimed the Dictatorship of Garibaldi, and have put themselves in communication with the Provisional Government. A high time that King Francis should think of embarking.

Garibaldi has addressed the following proclamation to the people of the Neapolitan continent:—

"The opposition of the strangers interested in our humiliation and internal factions have impeded Italy from constituting herself.

"Without Rome and Venice Providence has put an end to so much misfortune. The unanimity of all the provinces, and the victory which is smiling everywhere on the sons of liberty, are proofs that the evil times of this land of genius draw towards their end.

"A step still remains, and that step I don't fear. If we numbered out with whatever force which led a handful of brave men to these Straits with the great means of which we can dispose now, every one can see that the enterprise is not difficult.

"But I wish, nevertheless, to avoid bloodshed among Italians, and therefore turn to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent.

"I have seen that you are brave, and don't wish to see it again. Our blood we will shed together on the corpses of the enemies of Italy, but between us let there be peace.

"Accept that right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which has been hardened in the service of the people. I ask you to help to constitute Italy without the loss of her sons, and with you I will serve her or die for her. "G. GARIBALDI."

AUSTRIA.

Under date, Vienna, Sept. 3rd, we are informed :—

Prince Metternich has conferences daily with Count Rechberg, at which Baron Prokesch, the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, is also present.

On this account the Prince has prolonged his stay here for some days.

He had a private audience of the Emperor on Friday.

The Prince, before leaving Paris, had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, from whom he brings the most pacific and friendly assurances.

The Prince leaves to-day for his estates in Bohemia, where he intends staying for six weeks, unless unforeseen events should oblige him to return within an earlier period.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

By correspondence dated Corfu, August 23rd, we are informed :—

On Saturday last, the 18th, the Austrian steamer from Constantinople fell in with a French steam transport off Navarino, with 850 troops for Syria, eight days from Malta, in a disabled state, and towed her into that port. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, being down in the southern islands with a large frigate, may be able to render her some assistance; but the event, like all that belongs to Navarino, is "unroward." We hear here that the Christian population of St. Jean d'Acre has been murdered.

We hear the following account of the Montenegrin murder :—It appears that Prince Danielo had employed some time ago a priest to murder his nephew, then at Constantinople, who was the rightful heir to the throne. It is said that his wife—a Wallachian lady, and sister to the wife of the eldest son of Count Roma, who was formerly President of the Senate here, the father of Lady Bowen, wife of the new Governor of Queensland, North Australia—preferring another nephew of Prince Danielo to her husband, employed the same priest to murder him. As he was on the point of stepping into the boat with the Princess, he was shot by his murderer, with a pistol loaded with slugs, and fell, but survived two days. The Princess immediately proceeded to the house of the great local Seignior, where they were to dine; the avenue being lined with Montenegrins, she announced his death, saying they had lost the prince; she more, for she had lost both her prince and her husband, and that the first thing they had to do was to choose his successor; that she well knew the wishes and intentions of the deceased—viz., that his nephew should succeed him; she therefore proclaimed him Prince by kissing his hand. This will sound odd in Europe, but not so to those who know the Wallachians, and of what they are capable, and the utter want of virtue that exists among them. The Montenegrins were overjoyed at the bargain as that former legislations were, after the murder of the husband, to be continued in a more legitimate form.

TURKEY.

By advices dated Constantinople, August 24, we learn :—

Lord Dufferin arrived here on Sunday last, and will start for Beirout next week, although the French Government seems in no hurry about the nomination of its commissioner, and this may retard his departure. M. Novikoff, the First Secretary of the Russian Legation here, and Count Ludolf, at present Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, will represent their respective Governments in the Syrian commission. M. Beclard, her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, has been talked of as Commissioner on the part of France, but his nomination seems by no means certain.

In the meantime the state of affairs in Servia becomes more and more serious. The murders which have lately taken place in Belgrade are only significant signs to show the excitement which prevails, and perhaps to indicate that Russia, who has an active agent there, does not mean to let the present opportunity of accomplishing Prince Gortschakoff's prophecies pass by. A far graver complication has now arisen. A Syrian commission arrived in Constantinople a month ago. The commissioners were sent to urge upon the Porte certain demands which Prince Milosch considered himself justified in making.

In the first place, then, the Porte is called upon to admit and sanction the hereditary right of the Obrenovich family to the crown of Servia. Secondly, it is sought to call the sees which the Turks maintain in Servia within the limits of the principality, and to which the Christian Government is exempt. Thirdly, the removal from the territory of all the Mussulman population inhabiting the fortresses which the Ottoman Government is entitled to hold. Although the Porte has expressed her willingness to concede something on each of these points, her answer has not on the whole been satisfactory to Prince Milosch, and he has sent a written intimation that if the Sultan's Ministers do not at once accede to each of his demands favourably and categorically, he intends, so far as it lies in his power, to give effect to them himself. Such is the tenour of the last letter which has passed between the two parties in dispute, and it therefore needs no effort of mine to place the matter in the light of a very pretty quarrel.

PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The latest news from the United States indicates a marked change in the chances of the great contest for the Presidency. It seemed a few weeks ago that the pro-slavery power (including its mass of Southern sympathisers in the North, bound to it by monopoly and interested solidarity) had seen the popularity of Breckenridge, the extreme Southern candidate, the best hope of defeating Lincoln, and had therefore called out loudly for union in supporting him. Had Douglas been at all acceptable in the South, the northern Democrats would have preferred him; but rejected by the slave-holders as unsound, he and the latter party were denounced as dividing the democratic strength. The candidature of General Houston, strong in Texas, was also attacked, and Bell of Tennessee, was almost ignored. The complete union of the Republicans on Lincoln seemed to promise success, the moderate opinions of their journals made the nation believe that Lincoln, the nominee of the North, and Breckenridge, the nominee of the South, would fight it out, and that unless the North wished to see South Carolina and other States secede, they were bound to help in defeating "the abolitionist" Republican. The first sign of want of confidence in this programme was given in New York and Pennsylvania, when it was attempted to unite the supporters of Breckenridge and Douglas on the terms that the united strength should be reserved and given to the candidate most likely to defeat Lincoln." When we last referred to American politics we noted this combination as virtually defeated. In Pennsylvania the Douglasites refuse the compromise. In New York the Breckenridge party indignantly reject it. In the South the Breckenridge party has suffered several defeats. In Kentucky (Breckenridge's own State) the recent elections for State officials have gone entirely for Bell candidates; and in Virginia, in Maryland, and in Mississippi Douglas men carry their own ticket. In some other States the Democrats go for Breckenridge alone. Thus, in presence of the unbroken front of the North, the South is almost entirely disorganised. Some of the New York Democratic organs boast of the union at the Syracuse Convention between the supporters of Douglas and Bell; but the platform adopted is that (not mentioning the right of Congress to protect slavery in the territories, precludes the adhesion of the Breckenridge party.

The first thought of the Democratic managers evidently was to unite their whole force on Breckenridge; but his extreme principles stifled them best. But the firmness of the Republicans has mortified them in spite of their adopting Bell and Douglas, or any candidate that will enable them to add both Northern States. Douglas is nearest to them in principles, but has seceded from the party and is personally disliked. Bell, a more moderate man as to pro-slavery views, is now more popular, in the hope that the conservative principles will win those patriotic Southern men of the North who think the preservation of the Union a matter far above all party politics. It is curious to watch the changes in the South as the Republicans gather strength. The other day they induced Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, late Speaker of the House of Representatives—a gentleman of high personal position, and, generally speaking, a fair-minded moderate—to put forward a letter addressed to South Carolina, to "secede" in case Lincoln is elected, but on the condition that three other slave holding States join her. This very remarkable letter is striking in its way as if Mr. Massey, or some other moderate independent Liberal here had advised Ireland to set up a Republic; did not produce the effect which would have been found in the North, and immediately the tactician of the South denounced it. They now accept Bell as a Unionist—one of the strongest points in the personal declarations of Mr. Bell and his immediate friends being that under no circumstances—election of Lincoln, or any one else—should the Union be dissolved. While thus tending to unite all the popularity seems to increase every day) as the man most likely to defeat Lincoln, their adoption of his principles implies a preparation for Lincoln's success.

What this success will mean is stated by Mr. Lincoln himself. In the usual inevitable interview with the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, we find a record :—

"The subject of Southern slavery was touched upon, and Mr. Lincoln emphatically declared that it was his principle not to touch it where it exists, but to prevent its spread into territories now free. He spoke of slavery as an institution that did not meet the universal sanction of the Southern people. 'Public opinion is not with it,' he said; 'and, instancing Lamartine's account of the execution of Louis XVI., wherein it appeared that although the leading revolutionists were publicly obliged to declare in favour of that deed, they were privately opposed to it, he said that it was the same with many people in the South; they were obliged to sustain slavery, although they secretly abhorred the institution. He would protect the South in its institutions as they exist, and said that Southerners did not comprehend the position of the Republicans in regard to slavery. The Southern mind, he said, was labouring under the delusion that the Republicans were to liberate the slaves, who were to apply firebrands to the dwellings of their masters, massacre old and young, and produce a state of general anarchy and bloodshed in the South. He swept this assumption away by a decisive denial of its correctness."

His Southern opponents interpret the matter differently. They assert that the Republicans will "exclude slavery" from all the territories, build up a wall of free States around the slave States, remodel the Supreme Court in favour of "freedom," extend the freedom of the press to "abolition emissaries" in the South, and, through various other "constitutional" ways and means, "stir up such a state of insubordination and insecurity among the servile population of the South as to make even South Carolina too hot to hold it."

This Southern fear is unhappily irritated and renewed from time to time by the declarations of men like Mr. Seward, of New York—men of great earnestness and patriotic zeal, but gifted, perhaps unfortunately for their country, with a fatal power of putting clearly in words, rouse up the antagonism that a more quiet orator would let sleep. In a recent speech Mr. Seward said, in praise of Lincoln, "He avows himself for war, if war be a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. And again, anticipating Republican victory, Mr. Seward said, of course eliciting "tremendous cheering," "I tell you, fellow-citizens, that with this victory comes the power of slavery in the United States." The vague violence of these words is very apt to do more harm than good to the Republican cause. It will require all the more judicious management of Mr. Lincoln himself and his best friends to neutralise their effect amongst the South ern, long accustomed to victory, and now irritated at the prospect of defeat.—*Globe.*

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE DISPOSALS.

The case of the law of England, while limiting the power of disposing of property to the period of a life and 21 years afterwards, has allowed a most remarkable exception in the case of charities. The founder of a charity is permitted to legislate for all future time as to the use and enjoyment of his property; and this power is called perpetuity and, while laws, manners, and institutions change, is permitted, in consideration of his liberality, to give the impress of his will to remote generations. But the law has avenged herself, as she usually does on her favourites. She has given to charities perpetuity, but she has not given, and seeing all save, to the founders the power of foreseeing all the changes through which society and opinion have passed, nor the ability to construct a machine which should provide for a perpetual succession of the governing body, and for all the numerous accidents and occurrences to which human society is subject. The consequence is that a charity is an institution which labours under a perpetual tendency to fail. It is apt to be administered, especially if it be a charity of small amount, by persons of limited intelligence and still more limited knowledge of a very abstruse and difficult branch of law. Necessary formalities, conveyances, and transfers are neglected, and the succession of trustees properly appointed is interrupted until many charitable foundations are reduced to a condition in which they have no one who can give a legal acquittance for a payment, or execute any deed so as to bind the property.

When cases of this kind arise the Courts of Equity indemnify themselves amply for the extraordinary labour and partiality they have shown to charities. The relief can in general only be obtained from Courts of Equity, and the terms on which is need to be dispensed amounted to a very handsome per centage on the income of charitable property. There were, indeed, very gross cases of misappropriation, where funds originally left for one purpose were applied either to public purposes not contemplated by the founder, or to the private use and benefit of the trustees themselves. It is now more than 40 years since those abuses first attracted the attention of the Legislature. Since the year 1817 the question of a reform of charities has passed through the hands of no fewer than seven commissions and committees. Twice did Lord Eldon, when Chancellor, introduce bills into the House of Lords for remedying these grievances, and Sir George Grey, under the government of Lord John Russell, brought a measure into the House of Commons with the same view. But nothing passed to any effect. The remedial measure was passed in 1853. It appointed the present Charity Commission; gave them very full powers of inquiring into the state of charities; authorised them to act as mediators, and suggest compromises of binding efficacy between disputants; put an end to any vexatious litigation with charities by forbidding the commencement of a suit without the permission of the Commissioners; enabled the Commissioners, of their own authority, to certify to the Attorney-General any case in which they thought it proper that proceedings should be commenced against a charity; and allowed the Commissioners, in the case of charities the income of which was less than £30 a year to refer to a judge of a county court, and in the case of charities the income of which was above £30 a year to refer to a judge of the Court of Chancery, relating to the appointment or removal of trustees. This act also created official trustees, who were incorporated for the purpose of holding land and stock, and who thus saved to the charities the perpetually recurring expense of stamps and conveyances.

Any one who will consult the annual reports of the Charity Commissioners will see that this act has been exceedingly beneficial. Almost every power it gave has been employed with the greatest advantage to this species of property. Charities have been protected from vexatious litigation, their accounts and management have been thoroughly investigated, and the mere inquiry has produced the most beneficial results. So highly has the provision of official trustees been appreciated that, to the amount of a large amount of landed property, stock of the value of £740,000 stands in their name, belonging to 1,628 different charities, and the sum is increasing at an average of £21,000 a month. But in this measure there was one great omission. The Charity Commissioners were enabled to send questions for decision to county courts, and this decision of the county courts were to have validity when approved by the Commissioner. This system was both circuitous and expensive. Many charities of small amount were unable to bear the charge incident to the appointment of a new trustee. Nor was the tribunal a satisfactory one. The studies of a county court judge do not ordinarily lie in the direction of the law of charities, and even in the case of a judge of the Court of Chancery the matter was really decided by his clerk. It seemed also strange that the Charity Commissioners, without whose act the judge of the county court has no jurisdiction, and without whose confirmation the judgment of the county court can have no effect, should not be allowed to decide the matter at once, and thus save the expense, the circuitry, and the delay.

This difficulty has been at last surmounted by the bill of the present session, which has, we believe, effectually rescued the administrative business of public charities from the jurisdiction of legal and equitable tribunals. Wherever where there is no serious contest, where little or no difficult questions of law or fact, will still be decided by the higher courts; but all that vast number of cases which consist in giving the aid of the court towards remedying defects or omissions, either in the instrument of foundation, or in the way in which it is worked, will henceforth be remedied by the gratuitous action of the Charity Commissioners. To these Commissioners may exercise whatever jurisdiction with regard to charities may now be exercised by the Court of Chancery on the application of any person interested in the charity, or of any two inhabitants of the place. Above £50 a-year the same jurisdiction may be exercised upon the application of a majority of the trustees or persons actually administering the charity. A schoolmaster who has been slandalously treated by the committee, or removed from the premises under a magistrate's warrant, in the same manner as a tenant who holds over after the expiration of his lease. Thus are small charities entirely, and larger ones with the consent of their trustees, relieved from those expenses which formed so heavy a tax on their incomes. A tribunal is open to all which is at once inexpensive and without formality, and enabled to administer the most efficient relief. The Charity Commission has shown itself well worthy of the confidence which the Legislature has thus reposed in it. The exercise of these new powers will, no doubt, call for great discretion, but that discretion we have every reason to believe we shall find in the Commissioners. An extensive experience in charities, and in every case, as in the case of the Enclosure Commission, founding a tribunal in which we vest summary powers of great importance, relieving it at the same time from all the formalities of judicial procedure. There must be an applicant to found the proceeding, and no decision can be given till after the hearing of the parties; but with these exceptions the Commissioners will be their own tribunal itself, which is free to gain its information in any manner it may think proper. Such a system is not adapted for contested cases, in which the judgment would never give satisfaction unless both parties were heard in open court; but it is eminently calculated for settling administrative business, and especially for the great mass of administrative business which now clogs the offices of the Courts of Equity. Wherever the Court of Chancery is called upon to discharge the duties of a trustee, and in many matters relating to the indemnity of trustees and the management of estates, such a summary jurisdiction would be of the greatest utility, and an immense boon to the possessors of settled landed property.—*Times.*

THE LAST HOURS OF THE REV. MR. GRAHAM OF DAMASCUS.

The following deeply-interesting letter has been received by the Rev. John Rogers, Convener of the Assembly's Jewish Mission Committee :—

"Damascus, 10th August, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—I have already informed Mr. Bellis of the death of my highly esteemed and beloved associate, Mr. Graham, and it is now my melancholy duty to give you such particulars of his last hours as I have been able to collect up to this time.

"He was unwell on the week previous to the massacre, and resolved to leave the city as soon as he could find a safe way of getting to Beyrout. The previous month, from the heat, the confinement, and the constant agitation and anxiety caused by the massacres which were exterminating the Christians in the surrounding country, had sadly tried us all. He was not out on Sabbath, 8th July, but he was better next morning, and came to my house. We had a long conversation about the affairs of the mission and the state of the country. Having arranged to make near his house, I accompanied him nearly home, and parted from him about noon. I never saw him again. We both hoped the danger of a massacre in this city was nearly over.

"The massacre began about two o'clock on that day—Monday, 9th July. One of the first victims was a son of Mr. Graham's next-door neighbour. He fell, covered with wounds, near his father's door, and the murderers left him for dead. Mr. Graham and his servant carried him in to his distracted mother and sisters, and then Mr. Graham went for a doctor whom he knew to be in the Russian Consulate near at hand. The Moslems had shut their shops, the city was in arms, the plundering and the murders had begun, and the Christians were flying in terror. It was no time to go for a doctor or attend to the dead or dying; but Mr. Graham seems not to have been aware of the state of the city. He had not gone far until he was attacked by the murderers of his neighbour. His servant saw him running back past his house. He did not attempt to enter it, but took refuge in the house of a Moslem called Mustafa Bey el-Hawasaly, the chief man and head of the police of the quarter. It was, of course, his duty to preserve the peace and protect the Christians. He owed very much to the friendship of Mr. Wood, our late consul. He was acquainted with Mr. Graham and every Englishman in the city. It may be that he considered himself specially called to protect an Englishman's life, it was Mustafa Bey. The Austrian Consul, with his family, and many native Christians, took refuge in Mustafa's house during the afternoon, but they discovered that Mustafa's armed police were occupied, not in saving, but in murdering Christians, and in plundering and burning their houses; and they became terrified, and one party after another escaped as they could from the house. After sunset, I believe, Mr. Graham and a number of natives made their way to the house of another great Moslem in the same neighbourhood, and he remained there, though without any feeling of security, till dawn of day on Tuesday morning, when the owner of the house delivered him and several other Christians to some of Mustafa Bey's police to conduct them to the English Consul's house. They safely reached a street, called the Kamariyeh, half way to the Consul's, when the police attacked the Christians and killed the foremost. Mr. Graham, who was also in front, seems to have attempted to rush past the murderers to save his way to the Consul's, but one of them approached him, and told him not to fear as they would defend him, and put his arms around him as if to protect him, but really either to prevent him from escaping, or to prevent him from defending himself. Immediately another struck him with a battleaxe on the back of the head, and the two then despatched him with repeated blows, and said to him as he shot dead at the same time. Before life was extinct he was dragged, I know not for what purpose, nearly to the Consulate, and thrown upon a heap of rubbish in the street. He was seen there in the agonies of death; but soon after, in less than an hour, his corpse was dragged back towards the Christian quarter, and there my knowledge of this horrid tragedy ceases. I could never learn what became of the body.

"Mustafa Bey was a monster to be compared, for treachery and cruelty, to Nana Sahib—has been apprehended by Fuad Pacha, but I do not yet know what his fate will be. His two men who actually committed the murder are known, but have not been seized. One of them, called Abdullah es-Salem, boasts that he butchered sixteen Christians. There is a butcher here who says that, with his own hands, he killed, during the massacre, 101 or 102 Christians—he is not sure which of the two numbers is correct. He had made a vow to kill 100.

"Mr. Graham's house was plundered on the Monday evening, but as it adjoined Mustafa Bey's it was not burned. Mr. Crawford and I visited it this morning. We were horrified at finding so very considerable a number of bullet holes in the walls, floors, and ceilings are injured, and a portion of furniture not a book remains; the rooms, kitchen, and yard are strewn with papers and torn leaves of books. We picked up from the floor a few of Mr. Graham's sermons, his certificate of arms, some of his collar tickets, and a few shirt collars. All these were torn and soiled, and nothing else remained. Some adjacent houses are in a like condition, while those a little removed from Moslem houses are all burned and in ruins. The number murdered in the immediate vicinity must be very great. Though no corpse is now visible, many bodies, stripped by the dogs, are lying about, and the smell from places where bodies were covered with rubbish or buried is most shocking.

"During Monday night, a Moslem who knew Mr. Graham saw him in the second house in which he took refuge, and offered to conceal him in his own clothes and take him in the darkness to the Consulate; but some native Christians advised him not to trust the Moslem. I believe he might have done so, and might have been saved. But one source of the terror was that no one knew in whom to trust. All was cruelty, treachery, and fear. Mr. Graham's body was taken place on the 14th July, 1860, under another name, when she promised to remain in Syria for four years. She pleaded not guilty.

Lawrence Ayre, one of the assistants in the establishment, deposed, that on the afternoon of the 27th and 28th of July he saw Anne Whittaker (wife of the butler), in his office; she brought in some quantities of articles, among the rest three or four gilded dishes, and she requested to have one or two silver things advanced upon them, which were then pawned in Mr. Redmond's office, in George's-street; witness assented, and gave her the advance; the articles were then re-pledged in his employer's office.

Patrick Sullivan, an assistant in Mr. Redmond's office, South George's-street, deposed that on the 2nd of July last the two plated dishes were pledged at his office by a person who gave the name of Walsh; they were subsequently redeemed on the 4th of July; the person came to the office on the same day there were some other articles released by a person of the name of Whittaker.

The Recorder said that, so far, there was a link wanting in the evidence, for it was necessary to show who got the property.

Police-Constable M'Grath, 18 G, deposed that he went to the residence of the prisoner, Ann Whittaker, and Patrick Murphy; witness asked how she came by the property, and she replied that she had been employed by the lodger to take it away; she said she had been convicted twenty-three times before for other offences.—The other two prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

LARCENY.—A genteel-looking young girl, named Susan M'Auley, was indicted for having, on the 10th August, stolen a purse containing 2s 5d, a ring, key, and some post-age stamps, the property of Mrs. Catherine Butler. The prisoner pleaded guilty as to stealing the purse, but denied that there was anything in it. She was, however, put upon her trial.

Mrs. Catherine Butler deposed that on the afternoon of the 10th August, between three and four o'clock, she went into a boot and shoe shop in Sackville-street, where she knew a party; immediately after the prisoner, and another girl not in custody, came in, and the prisoner stood close to witness's counter, and her companion near the door; the former inqu